No. 7 ..... Vol. XXIII.

Education.

EDUCATION IN EUROPE. Extract from Prof. Slowe's Report on Elementary

Public Instruction, addressed to the Governor and General Assembly of the State of Ohio.

an immense territory, comprising almost every variety of soil, climate, productions, and na-tional character. Like ours, her educational

nstitutions are comparatively new, and almost very thing is to be begun in its elements; and

for us to know something of the nature of th

system and the means by which it is carried

The general system is that of trassa; we modifications as are necessary to adapt it to that widely extended, and, in some parts, semi-barbarous empire. For example, the whole empire is divided into provinces, each of which has a University these provinces.

of which has a University—these provinces into academic districts, which are provided with their gymnasia for classical learning, and academics for the higher branches of a business education; and these academic districts are again sub-divided into school districts, each

with its elementary school. As the heart of the whole system, there is at St. Petersburg a model school for the education of teachers of

very grade, for all parts of the empire. Of

nt Kasan, on the Wolga, and one at Kiew. At other points Lyceums are established, with courses of study more limited than that of the

which are adapted to the peculiar circum-

mindedness with which he executes this part

of his other. I would refer to the number of his journal for August, 1835, in which he no-tices, with great approbation, the efforts of tract societies for the diffusion of moral and re-

ligious sentiments among the people, and men-tions by name several publications of the American Tract Society, which have been

American Tract Society, which have been translated into Russian, as having reached a

thing even from Democratic America, we surely will not be so narrow-minded as to spurn a good idea because it happened first to

levelope itself in Autocratic Russia. As a

farther means of promoting education, every school director and examiner undergoes a rigid

scrutiny as to his intellectual and moral fitness for those important trusts; and every candi-date for civil office is strictly examined as to his attainments in those branches of learning requisite to the right performance of the offi-

cial duties to which he aspires. As common schools are new in the Russian Empire, and as school houses are to be built in every part of it, the government, knowing the importance

of having these houses well planned and put

up, has appointed an architect, with a salary of 1,000 rubles a year, for every academic dis-trict, whose whole business it is to superintend the erecting and fitting up of the district school

houses in his particular province.—When we recollect how many of the evils of our district schools result from the bad construction and wretched furniture of our school houses, how completely, by these defects, the efforts of the

best teachers may be nullified, and the minds and health of children, as well as their com-

forts, destroyed, we cannot but acknowledge this to be, for a country where every thing is to be begun from its foundation, a most judi-

cious arrangement.

Canals, and other public improvements of

this kind, are now in great demand, and, to further them an institution has been established for the express purpose of teaching the arts requisite in their construction; and young men who intend to devote themselves to this busi-

who intend to devote themselves to this busi-ness, are taken from the other schools and placed in this institution at the public expense. Special provision, also, is made for instruction in agriculture, and all the kindred arts, in or-

der that the natural resources of the country may be developed. That religious instruction may be efficient, and, at the same time the

rights of conscience remain inviolate, clergy men of different Christian denominations.

where the circumstances of the people require it, are employed as religious teachers in the

to operation. The general system is that of Prussia, with

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1838.

out to young ladies to engage in this work. Private teachers are subject to the same rules, and the same strict inspection, as the teacher of public schools; and what is an improvement on the Prussian plan, if the teacher of a prion the Prussian plan, if the teacher of a private school becomes superannuated, or dies, in the service, his family are entitled to the same privileges as that of a public teacher, and receive pensions from the government adequate to their support and education. Thus all classes of faithful teachers are regarded and treated as public benefactors, and considered as entitled, not merely to a hare support while toiling and wearing themselves out in the public service, but to national remembrance and gratitude after their work is done.

Though the Emperor of Russia is justly ac-[Continued from our last.]

EFFORTS FOR EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.—In a former report, which was printed by order of the Legislature in 1836, I gave a synopsis of the governmental regulations in Prussia respecting education, and I have not found by investigaeducation, and I have not found by investigations on the spot, that the statements then made require any essential modification. [See Appendix A.]—I will here, however, take the liberty of stating some facts respecting the governmental efforts recently made in Russia,

service, but to national remembrance and gratitude after their work is done.

Though the Emperor of Russia is justly accused of unpardonable oppression in respect to Poland, yet he does not carry his oppression so far as to deprive the poor Polanders of the benefits of education, but is exerting the same laudable zeal to provide teachers for Poland as for any other part of his dominions. It has been found exceedingly difficult to obtain teachers who are willing to exercise their calling in the cold and inhosphable regions of Siberia. To facilitate this object, special privileges have been granted to Siberian teachers. Siberian young men are admitted to the University of Kasan free of expense, on coudition that they devote a certain number of years to the business of school keeping in Siberia. To forward the same object, a Siberian gentleman, by the name of Ponomarew, gives 6,000 rubles a year for the support of the parish schools of Irkutzk, quite to the northeastern extremity of Siberia, and has obligated himself, for ten years, to pay 500 rubles a year more, for the encouragement of the pupils of those schools.

Tenchers from foreign countries are welcoved, and special provision is made that their to establish a system of popular education throughout that vast empire.—These cannot but he deeply interesting to us, since Russia has so many points of resemblance, and of striking contrast to our own country. Like the United States, her dominion extends over institutions are compared in the elements; and like us, she has received great accessions to her p-pulation by immigrants from almost every nation of Europe. Russia is unquestionably the largest and most powerful of despotisms, as the United States is the largest and most powerful of republics; and, while we enjoy the greatest political freedom that any government has ever permitted, she is held last by the bonds of a severe autocracy. Add to this, Russia is the only European government, with the exception of Great Britain, whose territories border on our own. The fact, then, that a system of public instruction has been established in the Russian Empire, is one of deep interest to us; and no less interesting will it be for us to know something of the nature of the

Tenchers from foreign countries are wel-comed, and special provision is made that their religious sentiments be not interfered with, as well as that they do not impose their peculiar religious notions on their pupils. For the perretigious notions on their pupils. For the per-fecting of teachers in certain branches, they are often sent abroad, at the public expense, to study in the institutions of countries, where these branches are most successfully taught. Of these there were in 1835, thirteen in Berlin —several in Vienna—and one in Oxford, Eng-land. School examiners and school committees, as well as school teachers, are required to hold frequent meetings for discussion, and for mutual instruction and encouragement. It is the policy of the Minister of Public In-

struction, not to crowd the schools with too struction, not to crowd the schools with too many pupils—but to furnish as many teachers as possible, particularly in the higher institutions, that each individual scholar may receive a due share of attention. As an illustration, I will refer to some of the Universities. The University of St. Petersburg has two hundred and thirty pupils, and fifty-two officers and teachers, or one teacher to every four or five the Universities, six had already gone into op-eration in 1835, namely, one at St. Petersburg, one at Moscow, one at Dorpat, in Livonia, one at Charkow, east of the river Dueiper, one teachers, or one teacher to every four or five students. At Moscow, four hundred and fifty-six students, one hundred and sixty-eight teachers and officers, or one to every two or three students. That of Kasan, seventy officers and teachers, to two hundred and thirty-eight stu-dents, or one to every three or four students. That at Kiew, forty-three officers and teachcourses of study more limited than that of the Universities; and there is an institution at Moscow, especially for the education of the nobility. Of course, I shall not be understood as recommending for adoption by us, whatever I speak of with approbation in reference to foreign lands; for the different circumstances of nations require entirely different systems. It is the part of a wise Legislator to examine all the improvements within his reach, and from the whole, to select those parts only which are adapted to the peculiar circumstance. ers, to sixty-two students, or nearly as many of the one as the other. I would remark however, that some of the teachers are merely lecturers on particular branches, and take no active part in the discipline or instruction of the listitution; a few attend only to its lusiness concerns. Some of the Universities, also, are not full, the institution being new, and a full corps of teachers being appointed at the commencement. With all these allowances, stances of the people for whom he legislates. The different institutions in Russia are estab-lished as fast as the circumstances of the peo-ple admit; and as teachers can be found to however, we may set it down as a principle that in the Universities, it is intended that there shall be one teacher at least to every eight or ten students. This may be going to supply them. At the date of the last report of the Minister of Public Instruction, the number of elemenary and parish schools was about 12,000—of private schools 430—and of gymnaexcess, but it is certain that the ambition to multiply students beyond all the means of teaching, has been a great injury to education in American institutions. Education can nev-er be what it is capable of being, unless the The governmental regulations for cherisher be what it is capable of being, unless the teacher can command time to become familiar with each individual mind under his care, and adapt his mode of teaching to its peculiarities. To instruct only in masses, and to apply the same methods of instruction to all, is like throwing the drugs of an apothecary's shop into one cauldron—stirring them together, and giving every patient in the hospital a portion The governmental regulations for cherishing in the people, a desire for education, and directing them in the attainment of it, are wisely adapted to the purpose. The Minister of Public Instruction publishes a regular periodical journal, in which he gathers up all the facts, information and arguments, to which his official station gives him access, and circulates them extensively through the nation. To il-lustrate the good faith, diligence and liberal-

giving every patient in the hospital a portion of the mixture. of the mixture.

It is peculiarly interesting in noticing the efforts of Russia, to observe that the blessings of a good common school education are now extended to tribes which from time immeno-rial have been in a state of barbarism. In the wild regions beyond mount Caucasus, comprising the provinces recently acquired from Persia, the system of district schools is sufficienttranslated into Russian, as having reached a third edition, and as being happily calculated to culighten the intellect, and elevate the character of the people among whom they circulated to the translated of the people among whom they circulated the translated into Russian, as having reached a ly carried out. As early as 1835, there were already established in those parts of the empire, lifteen schools, with sixty teachers, and about one thousand three hundred children, of the people among whom they circulabout one thousand three hundred children if the Minister of the Emperor Nicholunder instruction; so that in the comm las shows so much readiness to receive a good schools of this new and uncultivated region one teacher is provided for every twenty schol-ars. Besides this, there is a Gymnasium at Tifflis, in which Asiatic lads are fitted to enter

Tifflis, in which Asiatic lads are fitted to enter the European Universities.

All teachers throughout the empire, accord-ing to an ordinance of February 26, 1835, re-ceive their salaries monthly, that their atten-tion may not be distracted by family cares. For the encouragement of entire devotedness on the part of teachers, and to prevent all so-licitude for the maintenance of their families, the Minister of Public Instruction is authorised to grant the widows and orphans of those teachers who have particularly distinguished themselves, not only the usual pension; but a

gratuity equal in amount to an entire salary of two years.

The officers of government employed in the distant provinces of the empire, in the distant parts of Siberia, and on the borders of Persia, complained that their remote location depriv-ed their children of the advantages of the Gym-nasia and Universities, which others enjoyed. To obviate this inconvenience, and to equalize as far as possible the advantages of education, the children of these officers are taken to the nearest Gymnasium or University, and their travelling expenses defrayed by government. All the institutions of education are subject to the same rigorous examination as in Prussia, and the Minister of Public Instruction is enficie, chairman of the board of examiners for the Universities. As the duties of this office

the Universities. As the duties of this other have become very laborious, the government, in addition to a liberal supply of other helps, in 1835 appointed General Count Protassow, who had for some time acted as a school director, Assistant Minister for Public Instruction.

I have already mentioned the model institution for teachers, at St. Petersburg. In 1835, tion for teachers, at St. Petersburg. In 1839, seventy-six teachers were graduated, and the number is every year increasing. Under the influence of this school, and other governmental arrangements, the methods of teaching are continually improving; and, in his report for 1835, the Minister observes, that the moral improvement of both teachers and pupils is such as to encourage the snost pleasing hopes, that within the last two years, the national interest is the adjusted of duration has years greatly in

and that as to the methods of instruction, the old mechanical memoriter mode is continually giving way to the system of developing the faculties. Many facts are stated in the report, which confirm the Minister's remark, in respect to the growing interest in the nands of the Russian people, on the subject of education, illustrating the important fact, that among whatever people a good system of instruction is efficiently carried out, a deep and general interest will be excited. The nobles and the commons appear to emulsing each other in the commons appear to emulate each other in the advancement of this cause. The nobility of Novgorod voluntarily contribute more that twelve thousand rubles a year for the Gymnasium in that place, and at Wologda the nobility contribute for a similar object nine thousand a year. At Cronstadt, the citizens volunteered to sustain a school at their own expense. At to sustain a school at their own expense. A another place on the shores of the White Ser the citizens have not only volunteered to main-tain the school, but have also of their own accord, entered into an obligation to erect a large and handsome stone building for the ac-commodation of the teachers and scholars. This was brought about by the zeal and activi-ty of a single individual, whose name, though a barbarous one, ought to be mentioned— Wassiligi Kologriew. This gentleman volun-Vassing Kongriew. In sections the cause of education in the place of his residence, and besides giving his time and efforts, bore an equation and the expenses, and in addition made a distinct donation of 2,500 rubles for the ad-

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Another gentleman at Archangel by the name of Kowalesky, made a journey to a dis-tant neighborhood inhabited by Samoides, Siritant neighborhood inhabited by Samoides, Stri-anes and other half harbarous tribes, to ex-plain to them the advantages of education, and endeavor to establish a school among them. In this he was warmly seconded by the clergy-man of the place, and as the result of it, a sin-gle peasant or farmer, by the name of Anu-phriew, engaged to support the school entirely for two years, and after that, to contribute 300 wholes a reas for far acres bayers and in adfor two years, and after that, to contribute sort rubles a year for five years longer, and in ad-dition to this he contributed, 1,500 rubles for the erection of a school house. The Chief Magistrate of the place also contributed, and Magistrate of the place also contributed, and allured by these examples the Sirianes put down nearly 15,000 rubles; and as soon as the requisite preparations could be made, the school was opened with great solemnity and appropriate ceremonies, in the midst of an immense concourse of intensely interested spectators. I shall be greatly disappointed if we cannot find in Ohio, enlightened men in our cities, and

farmers in the country, willing to do as much for education as the gentleman of Archangel, and the hard working peasant of the frozen regions of northern Russia.

A merchant by the name of Pluessin in Lialsk, made a donation of 10,000 rubles for the foundation of a district school in that place, and offered in addition, to have the kept in his own house, and to furnish it with firewood for three years. Tschistow, a citizen of Moscow, gave 2,300 rubles for the purchase of school books, to be distributed among the poor children of the first school district in that

tioned of donations from persons in all ranks in society—in money, books, houses, fuel, or whatever they had it in their power to give for the support of schools; but the above may be sufficient to show the spirit of the people and xeite us to emulation.

It must be observed that the government nakes provision for the maintenance of all the listrict schools, Gymnasia and Universities; and that this liberality of private citizens arises from pure zeal for the cause, and is applied to the extending and increasing the advantages derived from governmental patronage, to the purchase of books and clothing for the poorer children, the establishment of school libraries, and the providing of suitable rewards for mer-itorious teachers and pupils, and securing the means of access to the school house, and proper furniture for it. Every effort is made to provide a plentiful supply of good school books, and to establish suitable libraries for the use of teachers. Quite recently, a Russian lady, a Miss Darzoff, received from the government a premium of 2,500 rubles, for com-piling a little work, entitled, "Useful Reads for Children.

In view of such facts as these, who is not In view of such facts as these, who is not ready to exclaim: "Well done, cold, semi-barbarous, despotic Russia!—may other nations more favored by nature and Providence emu-late thy example!"

DR. ALEXANDER'S LETTERS,-No. IX.

distinction between a good mother and a good wife. The character of the latter must have an important bearing on that of the former. For a wite. The character of the latter must have an important bearing on that of the former. For a woman to perform her part when united with a worthy and affectionate husband is comparatively easy; but when a pious woman of refined and appropriately feeling to consequent with the favorable moment is better than a long lecture susceptible feelings is connected with a man, whose true character and temper have been destroyed by habits of intoxication:—When she is treated with brutal tyranny, and even cruelty; to preserve equanimity, and to perform the duties of an electronic destroyed by habits of intoxication is a substitute of the conscience are often better than the more direct. Occasional remarks preserve equantity, and to perform the duties of an obedient, respectful wife, requires the exerticise of much self-denial; and such a situation is one peculiarly painful and trying to a pions mother; but it is one to which many excellent women, in our day, have been subjected. But women, in our day, in the more grace is winted; and the brighter the character, which is enabled with meekness and fortitude, to bear up under such a burden. If such a calamity should come on a n of refined feelings at once, it would be overwhelming; but she is gradually prepared for the worst, and learns to discipline her passions, so as to exhibit no temper unsuitable to her sta-thers cannot to tion, and the tender relation of a wife. She avoids reproaches, and in her mouth there are no reproofs. Some change in her appearance, and occasional spells of bitter weeping, when alone, occasional spens of one weeping, when and, will not escape the jealous eye of a drunkard; and it is not improbable that such symptoms of deep distress as these, will only serve to provoke his ire, and cause him to rage more furiously when under the influence of his incibriating cups. And what can she say to her children as they become capable of observation? She never mentions the subject to them, if it can be avoided; and when necessary, with no remarks which would tend to lessen their respect for an which would tend to lessen their respect for an unworthy parent. She conceals from his chidren the faults and ill-treatment of the father as much as possible. And to all other persons, however intimate their mutual friendship her lips are scaled. This is the difficulty of patiently bearing this heavy burden, that it must be borne alone, in silence, without the usual relief decired from senting our sorrows into the bosone. derived from venting our sorrows into the bosom of a fauthful, sympathizing friend. I know of no condition in human life, free from guilt, which is more deplorable than that of a lady of educaschools, their services compensated by government, and their families provided for, if necessary. The importance of female teachers is recognized, and every encouragement is held

very unhappy. I reollect to have once been acquainted with a Virginia planter, of the best old stamp. He was rich, hospitable, kind hearted and better than all, truly pious. When he heard the gospel, his whole soul seemed to be haid open to the impression of the truth; and so suscepti-ble was he, that often while the man of God de-scribed the love of a Saviour, the large, and not utmately lear, would trickle down bischeck. He was a man without guile; and you always might know where to find him. But I was grieved and surprised to find that his sons were all profli-gates. By drinking and gambling and other vices, they soon roused their reputation, wasted their estates, injured their health, and threatened their lives. In searching for the cause of this wide departure from the example of a good and affectionate father, I traced it to the injudicious indulgence of a fond mother. Not that she their corrupt propensities, by plentifully supplying them with money. And with such care were their vices concealed from the unsuspecting father, that the first knowledge which he obained was, when his sons' ruin was completed, and their habits so fixed, that all regard to deco-rum was laid aside, and even the displeasure of a

father could be braved. Another class of mothers, happily, not numerous, injure their children by a discipline too rigorous. They expect by external restraints ement to preserve them from templation. The general principle is good, but may be pushed too far. A gradual exposure to such temprations as must be encountered in the world, is sater than for a son to be suddenly subjected to the whole influence of the world at once. If children distike the severity of the discipline un der which they are placed, they will be inger ious in finding opportunities of evading a yoke which they do not like to bear. And when they get tree from parental restraint, they will be apt to run to greater excess than others. While sober, consistent picty in mothers has a powerful and lasting effect on children, fanati-

cism has a contrary tendency. The children of parents who include in extravagant expressions of religious feeling, and whose religion comes on in violent paroxysms, are, in most cases, devoid disregard of moral principle. It is exceedingly important in the education and discipline of chil dren, not to confound their notions of right and wrong by treating little matters with the same seriousness and severity as great. Our instruc-tions and conduct towards children, should be such as to present to their minds, virtues, and vices, according to a just graduation. If we pursue a peccadillo with as much severity as a great crime, the danger is, that a great crime will be committed with as little sense of its evil as a fault of the minor class. It is also dangerous to proclaim crusade against some one vice, and magnity its evil beyond all comparison, while other vices equally or more matignant, pass noticed. So one virtue or duty may be held so continually, and placed in such bold reliel, that other virtues, equally important and valua-ble, are left concealed in the back ground. As in the Christian character, symmetry or a due proportion of every grace, is essential to perfec-tion; so in teaching morality, a strict regard should be had to the magnitude and proportion of every part of the system. Let all vice be

It is a grand rule, even in the government of the children, not to legislate no much. Vex them not with trivial and unnecessary rules. Train them to govern themselves as much as possible. That child who is obedient only when the eye of the parent is on it, has not been properly managing. Associations." If prudently and humbly the parent is on it, has not been properly managed. Allow children liberty in such things as are conducted, they are calculated to be eminently unstanct of nature. It is a poor, short-sighted planed, and methers may meet and pray for their to keep children moping ail day over their books; they learn far more that is valuable while sport ing in the fields, than we can teach them by such It would be difficult to draw a definite line of much they learn without effort, both of words

We may even exceed the mark by inculcating into company, that they may hear—that is, if the conversation be editying. By eliciting remarks on certain subjects from ministers and other re-spectable persons in the hearing of children, you will be likely to produce greater effect, than if the same things were addressed directly to them by

mily slunder is an evil against which mothere cannot too seduously guard. There are some families who are extremely cautions about speaking evil of their neighbors out of their own houses; but there they feel privileged; and in the rescuce of their children allow themselves great presence of their children allow menserves great inherties in traducing the characters of those with whom they are living, ostensibly, in the lubius of friendly intercourse. This is not only an evil habit, and readily contracted by children, but it is the most effectual method of teaching them to play the most effectual method of teaching them to play the hypocrite, by constantly assuming the appear-ance of friendship and using the language of kind-ness, when a contrary teeing is habitually cher-ished. It is impossible to entertain sentiments of true friendship towards those whom we are in the practice of maligning every day. O mothers must work children against this common vice: guard your children against this common vice; so freely indulged, and so lattle criminated by

Akin to this, but less malignant, is the practice of ridiculing the loibles, and caricaturing the im-perfections or personal defects of our friends. In some whole families there exists a talent for mimickry: they can so exactly imitate the tones, gestures, attitudes and manners of others, that the exercise of this faculty becomes a source of much antisement at the expense of their neighbors; especially when the quality or action imitated is a little exaggerated or distorted. This propensity should be carefully and resolutely represed in

ty, to which our race is subject. This leads me to remark, that the very best view which a wife can take of such a case, is to consider it a real madness, and to feel and act just as if it was the effect of some physical cause. However difficult the practice of duty may be in such circumstances, I bave observed not a few examples of such consummate prudence, Christian fortitude, and meek forbearance, as excited my admiration.

As gold is purified by the fire of the furnace, so it is probable that some women, under the pressure of such afflicitors, rise to an eminence of piety, to which in other circumstances they never could have attained.

But I must not indulge myself in speaking in a strain too landatory of Christian mothers. Some have great weaknesses, the effects of which upon the chartacter and destines of their children are very unhappy. I recollect to have once been ac-Keep a vigilant eye on this matter, and pass not slightly over an offence of this kind. Many worthy parents, I have observed, seem to know little, or care little about the habit of fibbing, in their children. Manifest by every proper sign your atter detestation of lying, in all its kinds and degrees; I would also caution mothers against the foolish ambition of trying to make pro-digies of their children; and against the vanity of digies of their children; and against the vanity of so exaggerating their smart speeches and exploits as to make them appear to be prodigies. I would not be so rigid as to prohibit mothers from speak-ing of their own dear offspring; for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth will speak; but I may advise you not to make your children the everlasting theme of your conversation, morning, noon, and night. Rest assured, that other people do not take as much interest in the subject as you do. And while I would com-mend those mothers, who are difficent in the inmend those mothers, who are diligent in the in-struction of their children, I would respectfully say, be thoubtful that they are not idiots, nor de-formed, nor destitute of the common senses of wished her sons to become dissipated; but when they did wrong, she carefully concealed their conduct from their father, connived at their vices, and afforded them facilities of gratifying can come of it? Do we not see pigs trained in the same way? Exercise a salutary disciplinets-wards your children, even with the rod, when it is necessary; but let this species of discipline be the last resort, and used rather seldom. It is far better than a dark room, or starvation, or any thing which keeps the child a long time in a bad hu-mor. But carefully avoid chastisement in the heat of passion, for this will do your children more harm than good. Keep your children as long as you can m your own house. The domes-tic feeling is a sacred tie, which should be preserved fresh and strong as long as possible. ten, mothers lose all their influence ten, mothers lose all their influence over sons by their being sent alroad to school. Have as much of your children's education, therefore, conduct-ed at home, as is practicable. Be assured, that no place is so favorable to the good feelings and morals of the young, as the family circle, unless the family be destitute of religion and virtue; and for such I do not now write. Boarding schools, for girls, may be useful,—but I would advise you to keep your daughters at home, mider your own eye,—and when they go to chool in the day, let them come home at night. You may possibly find a better school by sending them abroad, but the sacrifice is too great; as the risk of evil habits and evil sentiments is not small. And as to your sons, if they must go abroad, place them in the family of some pious man, and under the maternal care of some pious woman, where they may find a substitute for parental attention. While absent, let them return home as frequent-ly as may be, that what I have called the 'domesne' feeling may be preserved. If your sons must be put to a trade, or become clerks in a store or counting house, be very particular as to the character and coascientious fidelity of their master It is homentable to see, how south in these cir posed to temptations, from which it is harmy sible they should escape without guilt and ous, from which it is hardly pos-

I would earnestly recommend it to mothers to keep up a correspondence, by letter, with their children when removed from the domestic roof: a single word of admonition and warning, from a mother, might be the means of reclaiming a beloved son from the verge of a precipice. But whatever else you neglect, omit not to follow your children, when absent, with your daily prayers. Very often, this is the only thing which is left to mothers. Their children are either re-moved far from them; or, if near, they have lost their influence over them. But there is ONE, who is near to them, and who can influence them. treated as a vice; but let not all vices be treated who is near to them, and who can influence over them. But there is ONE, who is near to them, and who can influence them. O mothers! plead for your dear offspring at the throne of grace, travail in birth for them, a second time. God is gracious. God will regard ed, and methers may mee, and disposed.

dear children, as often as they are disposed.

A. ALEXANDER.

CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR COLLEGES. Extracts from the " Narrative of Revivals of Religion in Yale College, from its commencement to the present time." [Concluded.]

At the expiration of somewhat more than four years, it pleased God again to pour out his Spirit, in the winter of 1812-13. This revival at its commencement, was uncommonly silent: the coming of the kingdom of God was "without observation." A number of individ-uals, as it afterwards appeared, chiefly members of the senior class, were brought to serious reflection on the subject of religion, very nearly at the same time, by causes which had no connection with each other. In some cases, where both the occupants of a room were thus affected, united prayer was established as a regular evening exercise, without any knowledge that this had been done by others, or any elings that amounted to conviction of sin. The church does not appear to have been, at this time, in a lively, spiritual state. It was not until after the facts just mentioned, became some-what known, that they were awakened to prayer and effort for a revival. At the commencement of the second term, an event occurred, which served to deepen and bring out to view the im-pressions of divine truth which already existed, and to add greatly to the number of those by whom they were felt. This was a sudden and decisive change in one, who, though not open-ly vicious, had been to a high degree thoughtless and even profane; and whose warmth of feeling and energy of character, gave him great influence with most of the students. It was ELIAS CORRELIUS; and the revival of which I now speak, will ever be consecrated in the hearts of Christians, as having given to the cause of the Redeemer, the ardent zeal and un-daunted perseverance of that eminent servant of God.\* He was under deep conviction of ause of the Redeemer, the arde sin; he did not disguise the fact, and the whole institution looked on with wonder, and his former companions with anxiety and alarm. I have lying before me an account of his feelings at this time, taken down soon after hy a classmate, from his own lips, It is too long to he nserted here, nor is this necessary, since the

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leading facts detailed have already been given leading facts detailed have already been given to the world from other sources, in the history of his life. Suffice it to say, that "on his return to college after the winter vacation, he seated himself before the fire, and began, without any set design, to ponder "on his former course of life. It was stained by no deeds of injustice or ingratitude to his fellow-men; and why then did remorse so harrass his soul in these his first solitary reflections? He had 'forgotten the God that made him, and lightly esteemed the Rock of his salvation.' He had wasted the golden hours of youth in levity and dissipation; and he shuddered to think how often the name of Jehovah had trembled on his often the name of Jehovah had trembled on his often the name of Jenovah had trembled on his polluted lips. His decision was at once made, and he fortified his mind with resolutions, to which he adhered with the most sacred scrupulosity. He resolved, as preliminary to all other efforts towards amendment, to break off at once from this could companions. He continued to treat towards amendment, to break off at once from his evil companions. He continued to treat his bosom associates with civility; but when they found him no longer a partaker in their mirth, they one by one withdrew from his society. His next resolution was to leave off profaneswearing. He procured a B ble, which till then he had never possessed, and began to peruse it, and at the same time to pray." In this state he continued for about six weeks, his convictions deepening continually, until the this state he continued for about 134 weeks, the convictions deepening continually, until the anguish of his soul became almost insupporta-ble. His feelings, when he found relief, are ble. His feelings, when he found relief, are thus described by one to whom he imparted them immediately after. "He requested me to walk with him, and when we had come to a retired place, unable longer to restrain his feelings, he raised his hands and exclaimed, Oh, except submission. Sweet submission! 'Oh, sweet submission, sweet submission!'
This expression he repeated many times during our walk. That he was in the hands of God, was his theme and the rejoicing of his heart. He expressed no hope of pardon. He appeared not to think of himself. The glorious Being to whose character, law and government heaft. appeared not to think of himself. The glorious Being to whose character, law and government he had felt so much opposition, seemed to occupy the whole field of vision, and to fill his soul with inexpressible delight. Soon he spoke of the plan of salvation through the atoning sacrifice of the Son of God. It was unfolded in its glory, and excited his most atoning sacrince of the Son of God. It was unfolded in its glory, and excited his most grateful admiration. He saw how 'God could be just, and justify him that helieveth in Jesus.'" With his characteristic ardor he now sought, in conjunction with his Christian friends, to bring others to the knowledge of the Saviour, whom he found so precious to his own soul. Their labors were attended in many interest. whom he found so precious to his own soul. Their labors were attended in many instances with the happiest results. Nearly twenty, principally members of the senior class, gave evidence of a genuine change of heart; and impressions were made on the minds of others pressions were made on the minds of others which were never wholly lost, and which at a equent period, as there is reason to believe, ted in their cordial submission to God,

resulted in their cordial submission to God.

This was at the end of two years, when another revival occurred, in the month of April, 1815. For some time previous to this event, a spirit of earnest supplication prevailed in a part of the church. A secret concert of prayer for an outpouring of the Holy Spirit, was agreed on, in the preceding month of December, to be held at an early hour every Sabbath morning. One who attended it says, "I well recollect one very cold night, in which we walked nearly half a mile from college, at the early hour of three o'clock, to a private room wanted nearly nair a mile from college, at the early hour of three o'clock, to a private room to pray; and I have always remembered that morning as one of the happiest I ever enjoyed. It was truly a season in which heaven seemed at length answered, and a revivator great power attength answered, and a revivarous delight power commenced in the first week of April, 1815. Its immediate cause was the reading at Sabbath evening prayers of an account of the death of Sir Francis Newport, which has since been printed as a Tract. It was then customary for the members of the senior class, taken catalogically, to read on that occasion a short sermon or other prices, selected by the first power of the senior class. or other piece, selected by the faculty. The person to whom the duty fell that evening, was ery far from being seriously inclined; but the solemn recitals of this narrative, which he had never before seen, affected his mind so deeply, that he read with increased emotion as he ad-vanced, and at last ended in a faltering accent and with tears. Such an exhibition of feeling, where it was least expected, operated at once, with a kind of electric power on the whole body of the students. Nearly every individual in college, became anxious for the salvation of his soul; and those who had been most thought-less, seemed to be most affected. But the feel-ing, to a great extent, was mere sympathy, and where the mind had not been previously inhued with divine truth, which might act ef-fectually on the conscience, the inversesions fectually on the conscience, the impressions soon died away. Never do we see the value of early religious instruction more strike value hibited, than in such a scene. Sympathy is an agent of great power in a revival of religion. any other sensibility of our nature; nor is there any force in the objection sometimes urged against revivals, that the impressions which attend them, commence to a great extent in awakened sympathy. But the sole use of sym-pathy is to arrest the attention; to arouse the mind from the lethargy of worldly feeling, and to bring it under the powerful operation of di-vine truth. If that truth has been deeply im-pressed in the instructions of early life, if the conscience has been formed and guided by the word of God, what has long lain dormant may now come forth with renewed power; and the feelings which commenced in mere sympathy, may ripen into genuise conviction of sin, and result through divine grace, in a cordial sur-render of the soul to God. But when this preparation is wanting, the excitement created by sympathy, terminates in a majority of cases, in nothing but increased stupidity and hardness of heart. The history of revivals in colleges, is full of admonition to parents, on the subject of the early instruction and dedication of their children to God. Of sixty-three who were adthe early instruction and deducation of their children to God. Of sixty-three who were admitted to the college church, as fruits of the revival in 1802, all but eight were "children of the covenant," Of twenty-two who were received to the communion, after that of 1808, every individual had been haptized in infancy; and of seventy who professed religion here, after the revival of 1831, all but ten were children of pious parents. Such, it is believed, has been the universal experience of colleges. With what zeal should it animate Christian parents, to imbue the minds of their children from their earliest years, with religious knowledge! They may meet with many discouragements, they may see, for a long time, but little fruit of their labors. But let them "cast their bread upon the waters," with the cheering confidence, that "they shall find it after many days,"

Such was the general distress of mind, at the commencement of this revival, that a petition was presented to the faculty, from the whole body of the students, requesting a suscension.

commencement of this revival, that a petition was presented to the faculty, from the whole body of the students, requesting a suspension of college exercises, that they might give themselves entirely to the pursuit of eternal life. This was decidedly refused. They were told, that one duty must not be sacrificed to the performance of another; that a moderate attention to ance of another; that a moderate attention to their studies was better adapted to secure the end at which they simed, than a total abandon-ment of their ordinary pursuits. All, undoubt-edly, will agree that this decision was absolute-

ly necessary; since nothing could be more fa-tal to the progress of a revival, than the confuch must inevitably result from the suscollege duties. Still, there are many who feel, that in cases of deep convicmany who feel, that in cases of deep convic-tion, it is desirable, if it can with propriety be done, to lay aside all ordinary employments, and direct the whole attention to the concerns of the soul's salvation. Such has not been our experience at his college. In cases of extreme distress, indulgence is, indeed granted as to the performance of public exercises. But where study can be meaned exercises. But where study can be pursued, experience has abun-dantly shown, that some stated employment of this kind is better suited to lead forward convictions to their desired result, than a total absorption of the mind in its spiritual interests.

At this moment, an instance occurs to me in proof of this, which it may be useful perhaps proof of this, which it may be useful perhaps to mention. A young man of mature mind and great force of character, became anxious for his salvation, and applied to the president for permission to relinquish his college duties, and give up his whole time to meditation and prayer. It was urged upon him, that he would probably, in this way, defeat his object, but so bent was he on making the experiment, that he was finally allowed to take his own course. He shut himself up in his room, and resolved never to cross the threshold, till he came out a servant of God. His food was carried to him from the Hall; Christian friends visited him, from time to time, for conversation and prayer; from time to time, for conversation and prayer; and the interests of his soul absorbed all his thoughts and feelings. But he made no pro-gress; nearly three weeks passed away and he made no progress; his mind was only more dark and confused: and it was not until he redark and confused: and it was not until he re-turned to his college duties, and suffered his attention to be occupied, to some extent, with other objects, that he gained sufficient elastici-ty of mind, to make him capable, if I may so speak, of exercising right spiritual affections. ty of mind, to make him capable, if I may so speak, of exercising right spiritual affections. It will not be improper now to say, that the person here spoken of was EOWIN STEVENS, late missionary to China. Were he living, no one would testify more strongly than himself, that he acted unwisely on that occasion. He felt throughout the remainder of his life, that though it is God who converts the soul, he does it in coincidence with the general laws of human agency; and that it is not safe for us to violate those laws, even in our auxious pursuit violate th laws, even in our anxious pursuit of eternal life

### Intelligence.

### REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, VA.—Extracts of a letter on the Rev. Charles Martin to the editor of Lutheran Observer, dated Martinsburgh, Jan. 13, 1838.

Having observed an increasing serious attention to the word of God in the congregation on Sabbaths, a more numerous attendance in the meeting for prayer, and several awakenings, convictions and conversions in the catachetica class,—I appointed communion on the first Sabbath of last October, and invited several of the neighboring brethren to assist me on the occasion. The services commenced on Thursday evening previous, and continued until the Wednesday mening fellowing morning following. Notwithstanding the weather was inclement during the greater part of the meeting, the services were well attended, and the house, the greater part of the time, crowded. The presence of God was manifest even at the commencement of the exercises, and the Spirit of God moved on the hearts of the people, which was evident from the ferves as a few seconds. was manifest even at the com the fervency of the prayers of Christians and the tears and sobs of sinners. On Saturday und sobs of sinners. On Saturday munion I admitted to church membefore communion I admitted to church mem-bership, 15 persons,—2 by baptism, and 13 by the rite of confirmation. On Sabbath between 150 and 160 Christians commemorated the dy ing love of Jesus their Saviour. Every day after Saturday, meetings were held, and some times twice a day, for the purpose of conversing with and praying for those who were asking "what they must do to be saved?" The conversions inquiries at the termination of the meeting amounted to between 80 and 40 The visible result of this meeting was, (as far as men can judge with the aid of the Bible) the hopeful conversion of about 25 sinners. Christians of all denominations were arouse Christians of an denominations were around the edified, and a new impulse was given to all their pious exertions. The work, however did not stop at the close of the meeting,—no, God for ever, it is still going o blessed be God for ever, it is still going on. It has spread to all the churches in Shepherdstown, and in the country to the distance of six or seven miles. Protracted meetings have been held in several places in the vicinity, and in the town, since, by all the denominations, all of which have resulted in the conversion of sinners, the increase of religious feedings and sinners, the increase of religious feeling, and spread of the good work of God. Encouraged by the brightening process. the brightening prospects, I held another communion in the same place on Christmas,
—where, as before, the Lord visited us and
poured out his Spirit upon us: 12 more were
added to the Lutheran church. The anxious meetings, or, if that name does not suit the fawe will say meetings of inquiry, were

tidious, we will say meetings of inquiry, were numerously attended, and nany have since ob-tained a hope in Jesus of eternal life. To the different churches in Shepherdstown, viz: Lutheran, Presbyterian, German Reform-ed and Methodist, there have been 80 individu-als added, and many more will be added, no doubt, at their news corrections. doubt, at their next communion seasons. I have a class at present consisting of 22 indi-viduals, who, should they give sufficient evidence of a change of heart, will be admitted to church membership, as I have always looked upon the admission of unconverted persons to church membership (which is contrary to the discipline of our church) as pernicious. We must guard the purity of the church, as well as or its extension. I am aware that tares will grow up among the wheat, and that the gospel net gathers in of every kind, yet we are not authorized any where in the gospel, know-ingly to plant barren, unfruitful trees in the vineyard of the Lord.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.—For two or three weeks past, the work has been assuming more and more of a permanent character, and we can but hope that the Lord has still greater bles-sings in store for Cincinnati. The merciful visitations of the Spirit are not confined to any one denomination. The Methodist church have shared largely in them. In the colored Baptist church the Lord has performed a glo-rious work. We understand that an interesting state of religious feeling exists in the Epis copal churches, but are not in possession o

MISSISSIPPI. - A letter from Rev. J. Black,

Mississippi.—A letter from Rev. J. Black, to the Editor of the Richmond Telegraph, dated Grenada, Miss. Jan. 9, 1839, says:—

The Lord has graciously poured out his Spirit upon us here, and souls have been born into the kingdom of his dear Son. Our Church, which numbered but seven members when I came here in Fabrusay. came here in February last, now numbers about forty, most of whom have been added on

IN THE WEST .- We have cheering intelli-Is the West.—We have cheering intelligence from many places around us. A remarkable change seems to be coming over our land. Ministers and people are awaking as from long slumbers, and finding the spirit of the Lord in the midst of them. We hear from nany churches, where although there is no active revival, yet the indications of an increased interest are clearly manifest. It seems to us that the time is just at hand when the friends of the Redeemer, in the West, are to stand up an exceeding great army. Who is unprepared to put on the Christian armor and to fight the good fight? Who will still considerable where the general states that there are three Welch churches in the Welch language, in two of them regularly, and the third occasionally; the last being a new brick

tinue at ease in Zion? There is a work for every Christian to do. It is the harvest time in the vineyard of the Lord, and the call is loud to every professed Christian to address

himself carnestly to the work.

Among other places there is an interesting work going on in Dayton and in Hamilton. We were in the former place last week. There was much of interest in the Presbyterian Church—many cases of anxiety and a general solemnity. Some eighty persons have united with the Methodist Church.

In Louisville, we understand that the inter-

In Louisville, we understand that the inter est is still increasing. In this city there is still a pervading solemnity, and many cases of anx

nquiry. e hear too of an interesting work in Paris

The revivals in the West and in the East seem to possess the same characteristic of deep colemn feeling, rather than of great excitement The Lord seems to be bringing our churcher to such a state of feeling as with fidelity or their part, may be permanent. To this Christians should look, and feel themselves called upon to labor not for a few weeks, but for life—to guard against sinking back again into lethargy.—Cincinnati Journal.

Religious Instruction of Slaves.—The Missionary Society of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist E. Church, reports the labors of eleven missionaries who have devoted their services to the colored population in South Carolina. And we rejoice to learn that their labors have been blessed by the great Lord of the harvest; 6000 adults are reported as connected with their church, and 4000 youth and children in a regular course of catechetica and charren in a regular course of catechacture, instruction. The report states that the missionaries were kindly received by the Planters, who encouraged and aided them in their benevolent work. May the example excite other churches to promote this cause.—Rel. Tel.

PHILADELPHIA.—A late letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to the Editor of the

mond Telegraph says:—
"We are now encouraged to believe that
God is about to pour out his Spirit upon nearly all the churches in this city. Inquirers and converts are multiplied. In Brother Davis' church, connected with our 3d Presbytery, about 70 out of a congregation that does not ordinarily number more than 200, have requested the prayers of Christians. Many are hopefully converted. The Rev. Mr. Brainerd's fully converted. The Rev. Mr. Brainerd's church is finished, and they enter it to-morrow. It is plain, but beautiful. Seventeen new families have bought pews already; \$9000 worth have been sold without any public no-tice or auction. All the churches of the 3d Presbytery are at peace, and all are growing that have pastors. Bless the Lord for that power which overcomes difficulties."

CONNECTICUT .- A letter to the Editors of e Vermont Chronicle from Farmington, says "You will rejoice to learn that there is greatly increased attention to religious subject here. There is much reason to hope that a revival of considerable promise has commenrevival of considerable promise has commen ced. At Southington almost the whole popula tion are inquiring what they shall do to be saved, and great numbers are rejoicing in the Saviour. Among the latter it is said there are 100 children of the Sabbath School." NEW-HAMPSHIRE. - Concord, Feb. 9.-We

New-HAMPSHIRE.—Concord, Feb. 3.—We have heretofore incidentally given a passing notire respecting the work of God in towns in this vicinity. These revivals are spreading into neighboring towns; and are still progressing where they commenced. It is a remarkable feature of these outpourings, that they have ccurred without the use of any extraordinary cearred without the use of any extraordinal leans of grace; neither protracted meeting or any other unusual meetings preceded then And in many cases the church was not in state of preparation for the coming of the Lord. Undoubtedly there were some who sighed over the deadness and an ellipses of the church, or the deadness and a dilliness of the church, or the want of that true devotedness which is ever proper and consistent in the people of the Lord. The character of these revivals is such that those who have before felt opposed, ar constrained to acknowledge that this is "th finger of God." It is a solemn, still, powerful work, and all classes of persons are made sub-jects of it; even many of those who were in er-ror have seen their delusion and danger, and fled for refuge to the hope set before them in he gospel.

We have heard that the revival has extended

to the Methodists in Chester, also to Windham and Methuen, and to Canterbury. There is a revival in Orford, and we believe in some neighboring places. In one of the towns where a revival of great power exists, th work began in connexion with the visits of church committee; a meeting of half a day fol-lowed, and the interest was so intense that an-other was also occupied in religious exercises; at the close of this day there were 100 anxiou souls inquiring what shall we do to be saved?

MASSACHUSETTS.—An interesting and very powerful revival of Religion has been in pro-gress for some time at Williamsburgh. We understand that 60 or 70 are propounded for admission to the Church the next communion day. There is also a very interesting revival at Cummington.—Hamp. Gazette.

A brother in the western part of Massachu setts, whose favor has come

setts, whose favor has come to hand this week, writes us as follows:

"The prospects of Zion in this region are evidently brightening. Many churches in the county of Hampshire are now enjoying revivals. The church at South Hadley, South Hadley Canal, Ware Village, Williamsburg, &c. In the last naved where the work exceeds what has last named place, the work exceeds what has been witnessed in this region for many years. Appearances in many churches in this county, (Hampden) are favorable. I have just heard that a revival has commenced in Mr. Vaill's church in Brimfield."—Chr. Mirror.

CUMBERLAND Co., ME .- The Holy Spirit i again visiting some of our churches in a way and manner unlooked for, demonstrating the truth of that scripture, "the kingdom of God cometh not with observation." Those who now scatter the good seed have abundant encouragement to "sow in hope." Since the meeting of Conference, we have heard of another interesting work of green commenced. other interesting work of grace commenced not far from us. The Lord is visiting and reeeming his people. - Mirror

Religion in Texas.—From a communication to the New Orleans Observer of Saturday last, we are pleased to learn that morality and religion are adancing almost pari passu with civilization in Texas. Sabbath is as strictly observed gdoches, the as in any town of the United States, and that village already boasts of one intelligent minister. Not a door is opened, nor a glass of grog sold on Sundays. At San Augustine, there is preaching to attentive

and numerous congregations every Sabbath.

In Aurora efforts are making to erect Presbyterian

Able ministers preach at Houston to crowded con-

gregations. We make the above extracts for two reasons

nal states that there are three Welch churches in Pottsville, and that divine service is conducted there-in in the Welch language, in two of them regularly, and the third occasionally; the last being a new brick

church, the congregation composed of Calvinistic Methodists; the others are the Congregationalists under the Rev. Mr. Evans, and the Baptists, under the Rev.

### BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, Feb. 16, 1838.

HOW SHALL I LOVE THE SAVIOUR

This is one of the most common questions wakened sinners. We believe the number of such among our readers, and in different parts of the country, has been greatly increased of late. Any such who read the title of this article, will be disposed to exclaim at once, let us hear something on that all im portant point.

Reader, you may not have attended much to the hilosophy of the mind, but one of its laws, it is im ortant for you, in your present state, to understand viz; that the emotions of the heart can be awakened only by the presentation of such objects as are snite o awaken them. If indignation and hatred are to b awakened, some odious object or act must be pre ented. If pity and sympathy are to arise, they can rise only by the actual scene or the representation of suffering. Gratitude arises from contemplating experienced mercies; penitence on the contemplation of personal guilt; hatred, pity, gratitude, penitence herefore, can exist only through a view of those ob ects which are in themselves adapted to awaker them. Peter's reflection on the denial of his Maste was suited to produce penitence. It could not preduce any other emotions, and was just as incapable of doing it as the shepherd's discovery of the los sheep was of producing sorrow and grief. The various classes of objects which are presented to the mind will produce those emotions only, which they in their own nature, are fitted to produce. When Nathan would awaken David's indignation at crime he drew a picture suited to effect it. When Pau would make Felix tremble, he presented such considerations respecting righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come, as were fitted to the purpose. How would you love Christ ? Look at the ments

law we have been illustrating; emotions can arise only in view of appropriate objects. Love to Christ will not arise by a purpose, that you will love him, for the purpose may be the present and predominant object before you, and not Christ. Moreover, the affecions are no more controlled by a command, then the color in which objects shall appear to the eye. A green tree will not appear like scarlet at your bidding Nor will the affections fasten on any object, merely because there is a purpose that they shall, or an in unction to them that they must. Try to excite pity in your mind. Will a purpose bring it, or a com mand, irrespective of some scene or fact suited t awaken it? Will hatred arise, simply because yo emand your heart to take that moral attitude? Mus there not be some object present to effect this, and then the emotion will arise spontaneously, irrespec tive of any purpose or determination of the mir whatever. The sudden presence of a friend awaken a tumult of joyful emotions. They do not arise how ever by purpose or will respecting them. The proper objects will awaken them, without reference any decisions whatever of the intellect concerni

You would love Christ. Bring his character th in the most clear and distinct manner possible before the mind. Behold the Lamb of God in all those amazingly interesting and affecting attitudes in which, as Redeemer from sin, he is revealed to us. Mari the relation he sustains to God's holy and eterns government, and to you, as one who has incurred it wful justice, and as exposed to the dreadful penalt of violated '. w. Remember the blood he shed; th agonies he suffered; the love and pity to your poor oul that bore him through them all, and that now, a much sways his heart, as when he groaned in the garden or bled upon the cross. Look at the Saviou n all the moral glory of his character; glory, consist ing in what he is in essential excellence, as a partaker of the Godhead, and of what he has done and proposes to do, for all the perishing that put their trust is him. You are a rational being, capable of discerning moral excellence, capable of feeling obligation, capable of loving infinite worth. Look at Christ, and LOVE him.

" But I have gazed upon every feature of his character, and yet I have no love. I return again with

the question, How shall I love him?" The Scriptures present Christ as an object of love and by revealing the infinite excellence of his charac ter, in a thousand attractive forms, present us with reasons for loving him; but we have nothing on the question hore we shall love him. If a sullen and un grateful child should ask how he should love an affectionate and worthy parent, could you tell him how? Would not the question surprise you? Could you make any other reply than simply to point out the parent's worth and claims, telling the rebel that the question itself was a startling indication of deep depravity, and declare explanation of a point so simple impossible; and that if he could not love such a parent and benefactor he must be left to all the evils of such guilt. So when we bring the character of Christ clearly and fairly before a sinner's mind, so that he shall distinctly see his moral excellence, we have taken the last step. We can only say there is infinite worth; love it. There is your soul's A mighty benefactor; confide in him. We cannot tell how one is to love Christ, any more than we can tell low the parent or the child is each to love the other.

Here the matter must rest. If the infinite moral xcellence and beauty of your Redeemer will no waken love in your heart; if with all his worth and all his claims, you refuse him your affections, then you must perish! It is nothing but frightful guilt whiel an prevent your loving him, and unforsaken, it will shut you out of his everlasting kingdom!

### THE CHRISTIAN LIFE.

It has been remarked that there is scarcely any onceivable circumstance of the Christian life, which may not be found described in the Psalms of David: carcely any situation in which the child of God may ot find the instruction he needs, in the writings of this sweet singer of Israel. If his heart be attuned joy and thankfulness, he will find in the triumphant songs, and exulting praises of the inspired minstre many an accordant strain; and if bowed down by sorrow and grieving for sin, he will find his thought expressed in the humble confession, the monenful complaint, or the agonizing supplication.

There are two incidents of David's experience which, considered in their connection, may afford matter for profitable reflection. On one occasion he tells us that he had said, in a season of prosperity "I shall never be moved;" and what followed Thou didst hide thy face, and I was troubled."

Again, on another occasion, we find this record When I said, My foot slippeth, thy mercy. O, Lord held me up." A very obvious inference from the two passages in connection, is, that danger is never so near as when we feel most secure, nor are we ever

e ready to cry, Our foot slippeth.

Draw & Board

Indeed, it would hardly be too much to say, that the whole Christian life consists in the alternation of these two states. There is first the state of prosperity, either spiritual, or temporal, or both, united. Then the candle of the Lord shines upon us, his secret is in our tabernacle; our root is spread out by the waters, and the dew lies all night upon our branches. We begin to comfort ourselves in our strength, and take pleasure in our fancied security. Our mountain stands strong, and we trust that we shall never be moved. In short, we are in the situation of the town of Mansoul, when old Carnal Security obtained adnission into the walls.

In this moment of ease and self-confidence, God hides his face. The days of affliction take hold upon us; we see trouble and sorrow. Perplexity and dis tress encompass us, the light of God's counts withdrawn, we know not where to look for guidance and safety, and are ready to cry out with David, "My foot slippeth," or with Hezekiah, "I shall not se the Lord, even the Lord in the land of the living."

But even in this thick darkness, God is near though we perceive him not. We may be cast down, but shall not be utterly destroyed. Just when we are despairing of all help, his mercy shall hold us up. While we are concluding that the Lord has forgotter to be gracious, and will be favorable no more, he puts new song into our mouths, even praise to his name Then, with new hope and trust, rejoicing, yet trembling, we take hold of the Almighty arm extended to us, and our souls follow hard after God. Well for us if our foolish pride and self-confidence do not speedily plunge us again into darkness, and bring down our souls to the gates of the grave.

"There is that speaketh like the piercings of a sword: but the tongue of the wise is health."

Here is a description of two very common, but opposite modes of speech; and we are not left in unertainty, as to which is the dictate of wisdom. The former applies with great force to the barsh and bitter spirit with which some attempt to reform mankind Their words are like the piercings of the sword, producing incurable wounds. They flow from hard and hostile feelings. Men work themselves up into wrath, for the Lord's sake, as they suppose; and are ready, not knowing what manner of spirit they are of, to call down fire from heaven, to consume their adversaries. Such persons often quote the example of our Saviour, in his denunciations against the unbelieving Jews, in justification of their conduct. But, they forget that Jesus did not this in his character as a reformer, but as a judge. He denounced woe and judgments only upon those that were incorrigibly hardened and past reformation; and even in this, his tears were mingled with his denunciations. But what mortal man will dare assume his prerogative of judging who are incorrigibly hardened; and passing entence upon them, as past hope?

But the tongue of the wise is health. The gospel of Jesus Christ is a healing, remedial system. Its spirit is a spirit of tenderness. Christ came to bind up the broken in heart, and to heal the wounded spirit. He spake in plainness and simplicity words which often gave great offence; still, his words were health, for all men testified of the gracious words which proceeded out of his mouth. He always sympathized with distress, and spoke peace to the trouble soul. It was not the harshness or bitterness of his language that stirred up his adversaries against him: but the incorrigible hardness of their own hearts, opposition to the truth declared by him. The gospe tself is calculated to soften and subdue the flinty heart. It falls upon the ear in the sweet accents of love-love sealed with precious blood. Who but the nost hardened sinner can resist such love?

This tender spirit was also manifest in the preach ng of the apostles. With great plainness of speech. they set men's sins before them; yet it was in the mild accents of love, with the tear of tenderness flowing down their cheeks, evincing the sincerity and besevolent feeling of their hearts.

The gospel of Jesus Christ, proclaimed in a spirit of tenderness and love, is the only remedy for the moral diseases of mankind. It is the only reforming principle, which has ever been successfully employed in pulling down the strong holds of sin. Every reformation, undertaken in a contrary spirit, and pur saed with the carnal weapons of worldly wisdom, must fail. Such weapons may rouse a storm of wrath, but they will not reform.

### A DEN OF THIEVES.

This appellation was once given the Temple at Jeusalem, by the very highest authority. We presume it would not apply to any Sanctuary now in strictness of speech, and therefore we do not make any such on of it; but as it associates the house of and theft together, we have thought fit to make a little improvement of the association.

Thieves may go to the Sanctuary, though we can ground; but the commission of theft there is sad indeed. But it is done in the most respectable place of public worship in this land. And done by persons who have not yet lost their respectability as serious worshippers, or the confidence of others in their

The bell has ceased tolling. A little interval oc curs, and the preacher rises and the service begins. Within ten or fifteen minutes, we noticed not less than fifteen thieves enter the house.

" But I saw every parana who entered after service began and I knew every one of them. They were people of the highest respectability. There was Gen.

A. and his lady; and Judge B. and his daughter, and Col. C. with his two nephews, &c." Titles and respectability to the contrary notwithstanding, there was not a person that entered the house after public wor ship commenced, who was not a thief. They robbed the preacher of the comfort of peace and quietness while leading the worship of the people. And they stole the attention of more than forty persons, who must needs take special notice of these loiterers. robbing themselves of the good name of promptness and punctuality at the Sanctuary. Now when robs the preacher, the people and themselves, it looks like pilfering. And when very respectable people do this, even your Judges and your Generals, we do not know why we should give it a softer name on that

More about thieving in the Sanctuary. Did you ever know of a man's committing a theft while he was asleep? When asleep; yes, when asleep; for every one that sleeps in church is a thief. He robs God of the honor due his preached gospel. He robs the preacher of much comfort, as he beholds the mel- at the halves! ancholy scene presented by the stupid slumberer. He is in danger of robbing the corner of the pew he Only about 50 have signed the temperance pledge,

so safe, as when, sensible of our own weakness, we | would be enough to make one, and if sleepers in sharch are thieves, then forty of them would realize n any church the caption of this article.

There are some other Sanctuary thieves whom we must notice. We place on this list all those, who for one reason or another, refuse to give serious and devont attention to the various services of the house of God. An attentive hearer encourages and animates the speaker. But the one that shows indifferencethat is seen gazing in all directions after some object of interest-that is attracted by every sound in or near the place of worship-presents a spectacle that robs the preacher of much comfort in his work. While at the same time he unmercifully robs his own soul o the good, devout attention might have secured. And vet more, he gives his influence to keep in countenance and increase the number of those, whose indifference o the preached gospel is making fearful depredation pon their everlasting interests.

### TOUR UPON THE CAPE.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT .- C DISTRICT OF MARSHPEE.-The District Marshpee is situated on the south side of the Cape between Barnstable and Falmouth. It contains a ter itory including ponds, of about 13,000 acres. nsiderable portion of it is covered with wood; generally level and sandy, and much of it is capable, under proper cultivation, of being made quite productive. This district, as you are aware, is own ed and occupied mostly by the Marshpee Indian The present number of this tribe is about 300; though they have become very much mixed, especially with the blacks. There are also, within the limits of the district, eighteen or twenty families of whites Twenty years ago nearly half of the Indians lived in wigwams; but no such exhibitions of savage life are now to be seen. In their houses, manners, customs, domestic relations, language, &c. they now generally imitate their white neighbors.

Many of the Indians are employed in the whale shery, and they are said to make first rate whaleme Those who remain at home, cultivate their little plat of ground and carry wood to market. Last sur they built a small yessel, " owned partly by some of the proprietors of Marshpee, and partly by sundry white persons," and commanded by a capable, enter prising Indian. This vessel is employed in convey ing their wood to Nantucket .- The land, except some small allotments,-as much as each can enclose and cultivate, - is common stock. Each one has a certain mount of wood allowed for his own use, and he pays the Indian government one dollar per cord, for all he cuts and carries to market. NEW GOVERNMENT .- Till 1834, the govern

nent of the Indians consisted of a board of white overseers, a guardian and a treasurer. The office of the guardian was that of a general superintendent, to disburse supplies, oversee the poor, and regulate the getting of wood, &c. With this mode of government there has been a growing dissatisfaction for several years. This dissatisfaction has been awakened and constantly increased through a foreign influence, and for a few years previous to the change of the government, it was fanned into a flame by a foreign Indian, who went among them and set himself up as a sort of safely at Col. Schuyler's, where we were hospitable Moses to deliver them from bondage. But he has been a great curse to the unsuspecting Indians, on who wealth, and temporal and spiritual happiness he has been preying. At first he enjoyed almost unbounded onfidence and popularity; but his character is now anderstood and he is estimated according to his merits form, which consists of a board of three selectmen and a clerk of their own number and choice; and a white minissioner appointed by the governor and council. The present commissioner is Charles Marston, and the selectmen are Messrs. Solomon Attaquin, Ebenezer Attaquin and Moses Pocknet.

INFLUENCE OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT .-- I

ntelligent but disinterested gentlemen, respecting the reasons needless to mention, I came to these (Marsh influence of the new government; and the general, invariable impression, so far as I learned it, was that the influence of this arrangement on the Indians, to them. At that time there were several churches has been bad .- It is believed they received their lib- altogether of Christian Indians, in this quarter, viz. erty (if such it may be called) prematurely. They are not so much respected as they were previous to this change. They have assumed an air of self-importance, always disgusting by whomsoever exhibited. They have made but little proficiency in reference to the arts; and pay but little attention to agriculture. A gentleman of Boston who has become not a little interested in the affairs of the Indians, has said, "They planted more [the last year] than they ever did before, and their crops came in well. Industry is thriving with them, and idleness and intoxication are fast disappearing." Now this is a very different account of the present state of things, than the one given me. years he sustained, without salary, the expense A gentleman who has been acquainted with their affairs for many years, told me they did not raise, the last year, an righth part as much produce, as He ever acted the part of an affectionate father an they used to do forty years ago. The quantity of sound friend to them, and it was owing to his spirited and corn was exceedingly small. He said he could renot compliment many of them very highly upon this member when they had many more cattle than they now have. They have a nominal income of \$1,000, under their present form of government; but, as appoars from the report of the commissioner, recently made to the governor, the proceeds of the district are paid in to the treasurer in notes, a portion of which cannot be easily collected. They are more deeply involved in debt than formerly, and are becoming more and more so; and it is the belief of uninterested men, that ere long a portion, if not all, of their lands nust go into the hands of their creditors. It is said, 'industry is thriving among them." The last week in November it was estimated that more than \$100 worth of their salt hay was still standing, and a large quantity that had been cut still by in the meado vasting. "There is nearly salt meadow enough," says the report of the commissioner, "attached to the district to supply the proprietors, if it is cut in eason and taken care off; but they sustain a considerable loss in this article by cutting much of it too late, and not taking good care of it when cut; and some of it is not cut at all." They seem to have but little calculation or economy when left to themselves. Ag-And they robbed themselves of so much of the ser- riculture is very much neglected. One reason for vice as had elapsed before they came in; besides this is, that many of them are tempted to engage in carrying wood to market, for the sake of the ready money which they can thereby obtain. The atten tion of the inhabitants has been so generally directed to this course, that " the wood on most of the private lots is nearly all cut off, and very much of the wood grain and vegetables, and every man might easily raise enough for his own consumption; and yet but a small amount of either is raised in the district; they are brought in from the neighboring towns. One of the selectmen, instead of raising his own potatoes the last year, dug the potatoes of a poor Indian neighbor

occupies of a guest, by precipitation therefrom. And some of whom have fallen away. Taken as a whole, he robs his own soul of spiritual good. Now, if I was informed, they are very much given up to in-"forty thieres" make a den, and we think that temperance; more so than a few years since. This

may be accounted for from the fact, that the of the people are depressed by the operation of the new government; and thus many are led to resort the intoxicating cup. There is a great deal of de tress among the poor; much more so than former Some of the more wealthy of the people, who able to own or hire teams, have a great advanta over the poor in getting wood to market, while less is done to allevinte the wants of the latter th used to be under the inspection of the guardin The state of things is well illustrated by a remark an aged colored man, now residing in the district He said he was anxious to have the Indians obt their freedom, for he hoped to gain some advanta from it himself. But in the result he had been minded of what he used to witness at the social when he was a slave; "When the whip was put in the hand of a stare, he would put it on a good deharder than the whites!" So here, it seems that the Indian selectmen pay less attention to the wants the poor and the interests of the community, than the board of white overseers and guardian were access tomed to do. The means of intexication are about dantly furnished by interested whites, who are probably lying about in secret dens, and who can be brought to justice, (although the Indian la against selling intoxicating drinks is very severe) cause the intemperate Indian would sooner lose right hand than betray the man who, in this way, ninisters to his depraved appetite. The Indians even go themselves, with a boat load of wood to distant " hole," and exchange it for rum! It is trail lamentable to witness the great want of enterprise and efficiency, and the intemperance and comparative degradation exhibited by a large proportion of these Indians. Had they availed themselves of the about dant means of improvement, with which they have

Some farther account of the state of things at Mars pee, will be given at a future time. Yours, &c. I

been far more desirable.

been favored the past 20 years, and disregarded for

eign interference, their present situation would be

Connection .- In my account of Barnstable, published a. Recorder for Jan. 26, I mentioned that "the churches in Ph mouth, Duxbury and Marshfield were all that existed in the country," at the time of which I was speaking. A letter received from the author of the Lectures-from ered my facts-mentions a mistake. I should he these churches were all that existed in the colony. mouth colony, instead of the country; as there were the quite a number of other churches in New England. The Ms was not perfectly legible, and the mistake was very

### OLD MISSIONARY JOURNAL.

Oct. 11, 1756 .- "Have been very sick for some time past, and am so reduced in health that I have judged it expedient to leave the army."

Oct. 15 .- " Left Lake George, in company with Col. Ruggles, who is also sick.

"Wednesday, proceeded in the van of a party of Saratoga; rode a few miles when it began to rain were greatly impeded also by meeting numero loaded waggons; lodged over night in a barn; wer almost frozen; left here a large party of sick, who had come on with us from Lake George. Arrived received."

Oct. 18 .- " Arrived at Rev. Mr. Edwards, Stockbridge, rejoicing to be once more in New England."

"In November, Mr. Hawley received another com In 1834, the government was changed to its present on the Susquehannah, among the Six Nations. In consequence of which he proceeded to Sir William Johnson's, on the Mohawk; but the distracted state of the Indian country compelled him to relinquish the object, and he returned and spent the winter with

Rev. Mr. Edwards, at Stockbridge." From another manuscript we make the following extract, respecting subsequent events. "The nex made many inquiries in the neighboring towns, of spring, 1757, I essayed to go on my mission, but for pee) Indians, in the old colony of Plymouth, whom I visited in their several little villages, and preached one at Marshpee, one at Herring Pond, between Plymouth and Sandwich; and down the county of Barn stable as far as Chatham was another very respecta-

Mr. Hawley was installed at Marshpee, April 8th, 1758. He continued the faithful and laborious set vant of Christ in promoting the spiritual good of the tribe for more than 50 years. He enjoyed a con fortable salary from the "Society for promoting the gospel in Foreign parts." established in London, ti the occurrence of the American revolution, when it tercourse with the mother country was cut off. Fe sources to the wants of the pooresolute exertions that the soil they now occupy will not wrested from them, and become the property the whites.

The Marshpee territory, now in possession of the Indians, was given them by Quichatisses, their Stchem, in the year 1667. This was obtained by their friend and Evangelist, Richard Bourn, who was ofdained over them as their first pastor, in 1670. the descendants of Mr. Bourn, these Indians found for a long course of years, warm-hearted patrons and friends. In the year 1746, it was thought proper to put them under guardianship. This system for a long period preserved their property. But in the year 1763 it was resolved to incorporate the territory and by an act to empower the Indians to elect overseers out of their own number. The operation this last system, in the language of Mr. Hawley. "10 swered its intention for some years, but it is not (1788 the date of the record) the worst constitute they can be under."

Mr. Hawley was attached to the English intere during the revolutionary war, having never symp thized with his patriotic countrymen. He however took no open part, but maintained simply a quiet and peaceful attachment to his own principles. He cool not expect to escape, and did not escape the censure and reproaches of those around him, who were of different political faith. He was at different times so licited to leave his Indian flock and take the charge of other and larger congregations; but nothing could divert him from his purpose of spending his life in their service. A voluminous manuacript correspon dence, with the directors of the society in London by whom he was first employed, and with different distinguished gentlemen of that period, remains to testify the warmth of his heart, and the energy of his zeal in behalf of the best welfare of those for whom he expended the strength of more than half a century his life. We find frequent expressions of the deepest Christian compassion for the degraded beings 16 whom he ministered, and frequent melancholy for boding of their deeper decline and final extinction. The last point has not indeed yet been reached, but the symptoms are many and sad, that their name will

ere long be as the of New England, ance and improvi ping the remaining tening the day of " an old man ar the other day, the the letters on h scription, we coul name is also reco with it the names

Februa

whom he had guid REPORT FROM FAIRS .- We have from the Hon. R gleaned some this to our readers. tendence of the

the last three yes

pition of interest t operations of the tion estimated a extent of territory We are glad to the formation of the Indian depart Ty, present conditi ges of the aborigi ters are now the ity, with the stude Europe. And and are to come after gines, and that is been dealt with in ment with them. at a man's grave, who it was that stre it. It is well to greatness of those the second volum the magnanimity

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taining the " Spee Indian Bill." The Document tion with decided sionaries of the A Western tribes. decisive testimony of that class of v whole western fro ployed to deceive of gain. Whiskey mischief. The lav do but little to ch which is poured in ed as in a very others are dwindlin ruinous influence learned from white The whole numb

hundred and twent It will give great the "signs of the ti-dom of Christ, to per Lord is extending in are continually hear It is especially grate God upon the ordin think it indicates church, and gives p

tained by Governm

The work of G learn, appears to be services have been good results. We l specting them, nor excepting that in sev candidates are unde occurred to us, in co among the happy fru of day, those cases o time of declension. clear evidence and d viduals; and also, other churches, who welves with the people We again invoke the

NEW The following pan ble within a few day ly to give their title A Sermon, preached byterian Church,

Public Thanksgiv By Nicholas Murro or me I will honor be lightly esteeme A Sermon in refer preached July 2, Pastor of the Con H. Text—" For in the earth, the is righteousness."—

Report, relating to It count of Religious setts Senate, Jan. Annual Report of the Dr. Bartlett's Addre Mr. Allen's Report of Slavery, to the Work

We have received chusetts," published this city, and engras and a credit to the ar

Ordainel, at Alba gregational Church key. GEORGE F. Tu ical Seminary in As Cummings, of Portlas

Ordination of a ing in an India paper Krishna Mohana Bans of the Bishop's Colleg ca. The Baboo is member of a high case of his education at the quently became a contact has been since be

A letter dated Oals

.vol. XXIII. the fact, that the man sed by the operation of the as many are led to resort to There is a great deal of dismuch more so than formerly.

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ARY JOURNAL. been very sick for some time

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by Quichatinses, their St-This was obtained by their Richard Bourn, who was orir first pastor, in 1670. In Bourn, these Indians found, s, warm-hearted patrons and 46, is was thought proper anship. This system for a their property. But in the ed to incorporate the territory, er the Indians to elect ave n number. The operation of nguage of Mr. Hawley, "anor some years, but it is now ord) the worst constitution

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ere long be as the names of other tribes once owners of New England, known only in history. Intemperance and improvidence of various kinds is fast enapping the remaining sinews of their strength, and has tening the day of final extinction!

February 16, 1838.

Mr. Hawley died in 1807, at the age of eighty-four, an old man and full of days;" and as we swept the other day, the withered grass aside, that obscured the letters on his grave stone, and perused the inscription, we could not but joyfully believe that his name is also recorded on the pillars of heaven, and with it the names of many of the sons of the forest, whom he had guided to the Saviour.

REPORT FROM THE OFFICE OF INDIAN AF-FAIRS.—We have recently received this document from the Hon. Richard Fletcher, M. C. and have gleaned some things which may not be uninteresting

o our readers. The office of Indian Affairs involves the superinendence of the investment of nearly \$2,000,000; the annual disbursement of appropriations, not less in the last three years than \$5,000,000, and the disposition of interest to the amount of \$200,000; and the operations of the office affect the welfare of a population estimated at 330,000, scattered over an immense extent of territory. We are glad to see the government interested in

we are gian to see the the formation of a cabinet and library connected with the Indian department. It is proposed in this way to collect and preserve every thing relating to the history, present condition, numbers, manners and languages of the aborigines of this continent. These matters are now the objects of much philosophical curiosity, with the students of history in this country and in Europe. And another matter will interest those who are to come after us in respect to these same Aborigines, and that is, the manner in which they have been dealt with in the various treaties of the government with them. If there is some interest in looking at a man's grave, there is some also in considering who it was that struck the blow that harried him is to it. It is well to gather up the relics of the fallen greatness of those Indian tribes; and as well too, that the second volume of such a book, should describe the magnanimity of a government whose violated faith has been the cause of so many of their miseries We hope the contemplated Library will contain the masterly Essays by Wm. Penn, and the Volume containing the "Speeches in Congress in 1830, on the Indian Bill." The Documents on Indian Affairs in question, men

tion with decided approbation, the labors of the mis-sionaries of the American Board among the various Western tribes. At the same time, they give the most ecisive testimony concerning the ruinous influence of that class of white men who are found along the whole western frontier. No means are left unemployed to deceive and corrupt the Indians for purposes of gain. Whiskey is the grand agent in this work of nischief. The laws of government, though severe, do but little to check the flood of intoxicating drinks which is poured in upon them. Some of the tribes specially the Choctaws and Cherokees, are represented as in a very flourishing condition; while many others are dwindling away by mutual wars, and the ruinous influence of the various vices they have earned from white men, especially intemperance.

The whole number of pupils in all the schools sue ained by Government among the Indians, is fourteen handred and twenty-five.

It will give great satisfaction to those that watch the "signs of the times," with reference to the kingdom of Christ, to perceive that the good work of the Lord is extending in various parts of the land. We are continually hearing good news of this kind; and t is especially grateful also to perceive that, to an inusual extent, these are the result of the blessing of God upon the ordinary means of grace; because we think it indicates a deeper state of feeling in the church, and gives promise of a more permanent work.

The work of God in this city, so far as we can earn, appears to be steadily progressing. Protracted services have been held in some of the churches, with good results. We have no particulars, however, respecting them, nor respecting the results of the work, excepting that in several of the churches a number of candidates are under examination. The thought has occurred to us, in connection with these cases, that mong the happy fruits of a revived state of feeling in the church, are the bringing out into the clear light of day, those cases of hopeful conversion, which, in a ime of declension, remain in obscurity, for want of clear evidence and decision, on the part of the individuals; and also, the awakening of Christians from other churches, who have neglected to unite themselves with the people of the Lord where they reside. We again invoke the prayers of Christians for Bos-

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following pamphlets have been laid on our taole within a few days. We have time at present on-

A Sermon, preached Nov. 30, 1837, in the First Pres-byterian Church, Elizabethtown. Being the day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer in New-Jersey, By Nicholas Murray. Text—"For them that hon-or me I will honor, and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed."—I. Samuel, 2, 30.

Sermon in reference to the State of the Times, preached July 2, 1837. By Amos Blanchard, Pastor of the Congregational Church, Warner, N. H. Text—"For when thy judgments are abroad in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness."—Isaiah, 26; 9.

eport, relating to Incompetency of Witnesses on ac-count of Religious Belief. Presented to Massachu-setts Senate, Jan. 30, 1838.

nnual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Mas-sachusetts General Hospital, for the year 1837. Dr. Bartlett's Address, delivered at the Anniversary Celebration of the Birth of Spurzheim, and the or-ganization of the Boston Phrenological Society, Jan-

unry 1, 1838. Allen's Report of a Declaration of Sentiments Slavery, to the Worcester Convention, Dec. 5, 1837.

We have received a " Ministure Map of Massasetts," published by Nath'l Dearborn & Son, of this city, and engraved by J. H. Goldthwaite. It is the most convenient thing of the kind we have seen, and a credit to the artist.

Ordainel, at Albany, Me. Jan. 31, over the Congregational Church and Society in that place, the Kev. GEORGEF. TEWESBURY, late of the Theological Seminary in Andover. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Parmyland.

Ordination of a Brahmin.—We find the followg in an India paper:—On the 24th of June, Baboo
krishna Mohuna Banerjoa was ordained at the chapel
I the Bishop's College by the Lord Bishop of Calcutnember of a high caste Brahmin family. He receivad his education at the Hindoo College. He subsequently became a convert to Christianity, of which
he has ever since been a staunch and devoted follower.

A letter deted Only A. A. Setter deted of the Richard of the Pittiful is He!

The King our Messiah shall come;
The Sweet One of the Glorious is He!
The King our Messiah shall come;
The Sweet One of the Glorious is He!
The King our Messiah shall come;
The Sweet One of the Glorious is He!
The King our Messiah shall come;
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The King our Messiah shall come;
The Sweet One of the Sweet is He!
The King our Messiah shall come;
The Sweet One of the Sweet is He!
The King our Messiah shall come;
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White this hymn was sung, the Terkomanns stood near the room with their hands folded together, as the yellow of the property of the Australia of the Pittiful is He!
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While this hymn was sung, th

A letter dated Oahu, August 17, 1839, says that the Rev. Mr. Leslie, with his Missionary compan-for the Blind, amounted to \$3,242,66!

ions, sailed a few days previous to this date in the Hudson Bay Company's chip Sumatra, for Fort Van-couver, Columbia river."

CHRISTIAN STATESMAN.-We have receive the first number of a weekly paper, with this title, published at Washington, D. C. edited by Rev. Mr. Gurley, the intelligent and indefatigable Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and devoted to the promotion of Literature, Political Intelligence and Religion. It is handsomely printed, and exhibits marks of the enlightened and philanthropic views of its editor. We make the following extracts from the Christian Statesman.

Christian Statesman.

JONEPH JOHN GURNEY.—Two discourses have been delivered in our city, (the last in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on Sunday, the 21st of last month,) by this distinguished English Friend, whose practical writings on religion are well known and highly valued by many American Christians. His religious service in the Capitol was attended by a large and intelligent audience, among whom were the PRESIDENT of the United States, and many gentlemen of both Houses of Congress. Mr. GURNEY is of that division of the Society of Friends termed orthodox, and on this occasion he exhibited the principal evidences for the truth of Christianity, and arged the importance of submitting the reason and heart to its authority, with much power of argument and persuasion. His thoughts, not remarkably original, were rich and well-arranged; his style lucid and chaste, and soberly adorated; his elecution and snanner well suited to the occasion and the subject, and adapted to make serious the undervout, and win all hearts to the love of truth and virtue. Who that heard him was not convinced that he was the friend of the universal Family of the Redeemer; that his benevolence was limited by no sectarian lifes, but encompassed the human race? Such conviction was wrought in our mind; and his expressions of regard for our country, and his pathetic invocation of the blessing of the Most High upon the President and Congress of the United States, made us feel the nothinguess of the differences which separate, compared to the sympathies and spirit which unite, all Christian hearts. JOSEPH JOHN GURNEY .- Two discourses have which separate, compared to the sympathies and spiri which unite, all Christian bearts.

which unite, all Christian hearts.

Mr. GUNNEY is a brother of the celebrated ELIZABETH FRY, whose disinterested kindness and enchaning eloquence, produced, some years ago, undeProvidence, such marvellous and blessed effects in
the characters and lives of the unfortunate and forsa ken of her sex in Newgate, thus proving, that of our nature in its most perishing estate we should never despair. In the chamber of affliction, by the bed of sickness, it was our privilege to hear from our vener ated Friend an exhortation as appropriate, as touch ing.—we had almost said as divine,—in sentiment and eloquence as ever moved our hearts; and we imagin eloquence as ever moved our hearts; and we imagined that in the countenance, the tones, and the words of the speaker, we recognized that serene and quiet power which we have been accustomed to associate with our ideas of Her who, amid the gloom of the prison house, with the love of God in her heart, the Bible in her hand, persuasion on her lips, and heaven in her eye, softened into penitence, and reclaimed the severy thing but the Divine from vice, those lost to every thing but the Divin

THE REV. JOSEPH WOLFF.—The recent visit our city of this devoted missionary and extraordinar man, excited in the mind, especially of the religiou man, excited in the mind, especially of the religious community, a deep and general interest. To see and hear one, who, originally a German Jew, had been converted to Christianity, studied for the priesthood in the Catholic church, at Rome; became a Protestant, and prosecuted his inquiries into the Oriental languages under the ablest professors of Cambridge, England, and who subsequently, with the zeal of an Apostle, had explored the most remote countries, to ascertain the condition of his Hebrew brethren, and to preach to them, and as far as practicable, to all nations, the Gospel of Christ, to receive from his own lips the history of his adventures, his perils, his discoveries, to find revealed in his unadorned but romantic narrative, the imanners, the characters, and the religion of the vast but unfrequented population of the Eastern world, was a gratification not less valuable than rare.

than rare.

Mr. Wolff has found, even among M thommedan. Mr. Wolff has found, even among M thommedans, some men, apparently like Cornelius, devout and fearers of God, whose almsgiving and enlarged humanity might be well imitated by Christians. Those who heard him, will never forget the beautiful portrait which he sketched of a venerable Moslem chief, with his snow-white beard, who took him when weary, sick, and distressed, to his own house, washed his feet, supplied all his necessities, gave him opportunity to preach to the people of his village, and finally assisted him on his journey with money, with no security except the character of his guest, that it would ever be repaid. or be repaid.

Of the peculiar opinions of Mr. Wolff we here

ay nothing; but of them, submit the brief outline ontained in his letter to all American Christians, dated it Burlington, New Jersey, Dec. 25th, 1837.

1. That there is a habitable earth to come.

This earth shall be subject to Christ.
 He shall come personally to sit upon the throng f His Father, David, at Jerusalem, when all ene

ies will be made impotent.

4. The resurrection of Christ's mystical body.

4. The resurrection of Christ's mystical body.

5. The subjection extends from the highest powers & principalities, down to oxen & sheep.—Ps. viii.

6. He will cense to be a Mediator, and giving up the Kingdom of Providence to God the Father, take to himself the usurped Political Kingdom of the world. He shall sit upon the throne of David forever.

7. The prophet Elijah shall make his appearance before Christ's coming—for John the Baptist came only in the power and spirit of Elijah.

I also maintain that the present signs of the times announce that Christ's coming is very nigh at hand."

Researches and Missionary Labors among the Jews, Mahommedans, and other sects, by the Rev. Joseph Wolff, during his travels between the years 1831 and 1833, from Malta to Egypt, Constantinople, Armenia, Persia, Khorassaun, Toorkestaun, Bokhara, Cabool in Affghanistaun, the Himmal) ah mountains, Hindooran, the creat of Ahysinia, and Yangest of Alysinia, and Yangest of Anysinia, and Any the coast of Abyssinia, and Yemen.

Yew York: William Jackson. This work is embellished with an admirable lithographic likeness of the eccentric author, and is replete with information from the countries through which he has travelled as a messenger of the gospi of Jesus Christ. Aside from its religious and missionary character, it is of value merely as a book of travels. We quote the following passage from an account of the author's visit to Toorkestaun, chiefly for the purpose of giving the beautiful hymn sung by the Jewsthere, in honor of the Messiah fo come.

Fig. 11th.—Mullah Baba, the Jew of Sarukhs, who was made Khan of the Jews by Allah Koile Khan, King of Khiva, asked me to-day with great seriousness, whether I was not the Prince Royal of England; for the rumor among the Turkomauns was going about that I was sent by my royal father to this country, to watch the movements of the Russians; for they had seen me sitting in the room of Abbas Mirza, This work is embellished with an admirable litho

country, to watch the movements of the Russians; for they had seen me sitting in the room of Abhas Mirza, with my legs stretched out, and Abbas Mirza was talking to me in the most familiar manner.

The Jews assembled in my room, and sang the following hymn, by which it appears that the love of their Messiah has accompanied my brethren to the deserts of Toorkestaun. Oh! that love for the real King of Reguesters. King of Jerusalem may soon be awakened among them—the love of Jesus Christ!

HYMN OF THE JEWS AT SARAKHS.
The King our Messiah shall come;
The Mighty One of the Mighty is He!
The King our Messiah shall come;
The Blessed One of the Blessed is He!

The King our Messiah shall come;
The King our Messiah shall come;
The King our Messiah shall come;
The Distinguished One of the Distinguished is He!
The King our Messiah shall come;
The Glorious One of the Glorious is He!

ANNUAL CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR LITE RARY INSTITUTIONS.

The Christian community are reminded, that the time for this concert is Thursday, the 27th inst. time for this concert is Thursday, the 27th inst. By every intelligent Christian and patriot it must be regarded as a subjet of immense interest and importance. To say nothing of our academies and theological seminaries, there are in the United States, ninety-five colleges. Connected with them are at least ten thousand young men—the flower of our mation's youth—destined, at no distant day, to occupy the high places both of church and state, and to exert an influence which shall be felt in every part of the land, and shall last while eternity endures. How vastly desirable is it that this mass of mind, preparing to exert itself with mighty effect for good or evil, be consecrated to God, and fitted to act for his glory and the good of men—especially at this event-

glory and the good of men-especially at this event ful day, when the human family is evidently on the glory and the good of men—especially at this eventful day, when the human family is evidently on the
eve of a great moral revolution. Of the youths above
mentioned, it is a large estimate to suppose one in
four a friend of the Kedeemer. What but the special influences of the Holy Spirit can prepare the remaining thousands for usefulness on earth and glory
in heaven? How great the encouragement to pray
for these influences. Respecting them, the Saviour
lus said, Ask, and ye shall receive. In the very case
before us, this promise has been made good. In
some instances, while the people of God have been
speaking, he has heard. In years past, on the day
of the concert of prayer for literary institutions, revivals of religion have commenced in colleges. At
the present time we have special encouragement to
hope for a similar result. After a long and dreary
season of the suspension of divine influence, the spirit seems to have returned again in many parts of our
guilty land, and to be making glad the cities of our
God. O then why may it not hereafter be said of
this year, as it has been said of 1831, that it was dis
tinguished for the number and the fervency of the
prayers at the concert for literary institution, and for
the descent of the Holy Spirit on those institution, prayers at the concert for literary institution, and fo descent of the Holy Spirit on those institutions

For the Boston Re-THIRD LECTURE AT THE ODEON ON PEACE.

Dr. Channing began by acknowledging his own obligations on this subject to the late Dr. Worcester, the modern pioneer of this cause, and said that a respect for his memory was one of his motives for taking part in these lectures; and another reason, the inade-quate degree of interest still felt in the cause of peace.

quate degree of interest still felt in the cause of peace. The topics discussed were—the chief evil of var, its grand remedy, and some causes of the general insensibility to its guilt and its mischief.

1. the chief evil of war is not physical, but moral; not its waste of property, nor its haveo of life; not the sufferings spread over battle-fields, and crowded into bospitals; not the famine and pestilence, carnage, rapine and devastation which follow in its train. These evils are immense; but they are slight in comparison with its moral evils. War is a concentration of all crimes; fraud, violence, rapacity, robbery, murder, revenge. It is a system of guilt, and makes the doing of mischief, the infliction of violence and misery, a study, a science, a profession, the glory of nations. It produces a cold-hearted indifference to the wrongs and the wees of mankind. It is founded on contempt of human nature, and leads man to treat his not of human nature, and leads man to treat his contempt of numan hature, and recurrently the fellow as nothing worth, and to trample him down like grass. The moral evils of war in contrast with its physical sufferings were very vividly illustrated, by two families swept into eternity, one by disease in the exercise of Christian love, and the other by vio-lence, with the impress of infernal passions left on

H. The grand remedy of war, then, must be, like the evil i self, of a moral nature. We cannot rely on many of the causes which are in fact favoring the prevalence of peace. Wrong principles, malevolent passions, a spiri' of selfishness, injustice and oppres-sion, must be counteracted. Intelligence, refinement, a polished selfish civilization, none of these will sef-fice. Nothing short of universal justice and love will fice. Nothing short of universal justice and love will do the work; and these have their root in Christiani-

to the work; and these have their root in Christianity alone. Other means are useful, necessary; but they must be conjoined with the gospel.

Dr. Channing attempted to account for the present reseastion from arms in Christendom, by showing that its causes may be of short continuance. 1. One of these enuses is found in the recent wars

1. One of these causes is found in the recent wars of Europe, exhausting its resources of men and money. The strong man has bled too freely, to fight again very soon; but this cause will cease ere long.

2. Another cause is, the formation of new and more profitable relations for the interchange of commedities in commerce. The great arena of competition between nations is now, the acquisition of wealth as the means of power, happiness and glory. Nor can this cause be trusted; for wealth creates power, power tempts to wrong, and the result of industry and commerce, and a rapid increase of riches and population may be war, as a drain for the corruptions attendant on abused presperity. Our only safeguard is the improvement of the people; there must be popular reform, a spiritual renovation; and nothing but the gospel will do this. pel will do this

el will do this.

3. Another check upon war is the dread among monarchs of internal convulsions. The spirit of revo-ution is abroad; desputs feel their thrones tottering beneath them; the next general war is expected to be a war of principles, a conflict between absolutism and liberalism; and both parties recoil from the shock. But free institutions are no security against war. They were not in ancient times; they are not in our own country; and something better is needed to insure

4. Equally insufficient is the balance of power or which so much reliance has been placed. It may soon be disturbed, and even destroyed. Danger i-here. Look at Russia, and the disposition of Prussia and other powers to league with her in support of le-

gitimacy.

III. Causes of Insensibility. Three mentioned.

1. The commonness of war. Had there been only one war, or one battle, with what horror should we have regarded it! Its long continuance, its frequency, its universality, harden us to its crimes and woes.

2. The belief that the right of war inheres in govern-

ment. This supposed to sanction war. The cause of Alexander and the Scythian robbers, brought to illustrate the common mode of reasoning. If govern-ment has such a right, it is not an unrestricted right; and nothing but plain, stern necessity will ever justify war. All other wars are a tissue of robbery & murder;

was still a subject of excitement. The Pope had adwas still a subject of excitement. The Pope had ad-dressed a species of manifesto to all the foreign min-isters accredited at Rome, declaring his sorrow on account of this measure, and informing them that he had convoked the College of Cardinals in secret con-sistory, to advise with them on the matter, and to protest against an act thus militating against the eccle-sistical authority, the pontifical supremacy, and the rights and welfare of the Catholic church.

rights and welfare of the Catholic church.

PORTUGAL.—The advices from Lisbon were to the 21st of December. All was quiet there, and generally throughout the kingdom. The municipal elections, after an active contest, had resulted in favor of the Constitutionalists of 1820. The ministry were engaged upon financial projects to raise money. There were some disturbances in the South, from roving parties of marauders—the remains of the forces recently assembled in the attempt at insurrection—but they were not of much consequence.

but they were not of much consequence.

HANOVER.—The opposition to the despotic projects of King Ernest seems to have gone on increasing. The Gazette de Leipsic of Dec. 10th states that on the preceding day the advocates of that city were required to sign the declaration of fealty, but that the principal of them refused.

At Osnaburg there had been commotions growing out of the arrest of one of the burgomasters, who refused to administer the out of fealty. The populace attempted to rescare him. but the military put thom

attempted to rescue him, but the military po

The burgomasters of Stade had unanimously pro-tested against the King's manifesto.

tested against the King's manifesto.

CIRCASSIA.—A letter of the 24th ult., from Odessa states, that of the 80,000 Russians who marched into Circussia, but few returned, and those were so severely attacked with opthalmin, that most of them lost their sight, and were rendered incapable of service. The Russians were opposed not only by the hostility of the Circassians, but also by the obstudes of the results. of the country of the Circassians, but also by the obstacles of the country, composed only of steppes and marshes covered with reeds, in which the Circassians lay in ambush. Being excellent marksmen, they were enabled to single out the officers, an immess number of whom were shot. Many of the soldiers who had been taken prisoners were mutilated and abandoned.

The Russian government took every precaution to keep the facts of the expedition secret.

Insurrection at Trinidad .- Extract of a letter Insurrection at Trinidad.—Extract of a letter dated Trinidad, de Cuba, Jan. 17, received by Messrs. Topliff, per brig Adelaide, Capt. McLoon. "It is some days since we were in great consternation by the revolting of some negroes, who set fire to two plantations—one, Mr. J. W. Baker's—and killed several men. They set fire to all his houses, which being fire proof, were but slightly injured, destroyed his steam mill, carts and all the utensils. They are now concealed in the high mountains, about 100 in number, but are closely pursued by our troops. Mr. ber, but are closely pursued by our troops. Mr Baker had a horse shot from under him, but he succeeded in arresting several of the rebels. The de-struction is now over, and not likely to occur again.'' Capt. McLoon states that when he left, all the American merchants in the place were putting their property on board the shipping. It was reported that Mr. Baker had lost 2000 hids molasses, and had all his standing cane destroyed, and that the negroes were headed by a white Spaniard.

### Domestic Summary

Congressional .- Feb. 5. SENATE .- Mr. Cal-Congressional.—Frb. 5. SENATE.—Mr. Cal-houn introduced his proposed anti-pre-emption bill. Its most important pravision is to cede to the new States all the public dominion within their limits, with the promise that they shall annually in the month of February, pay to the United States, fifty per cent on the amount of all revenue accruing from the sale said lands. The Sub-trensury bill coming up, M Rives addressed the house in opposition to the bill.

HOUSE.—A number of petitions were presented— one from Mr. Lincoln, of Massachusetts, praying that the resolution of the 21st December, summarily dis-posing of petitions relating to the slave question, be idered, gave rise to some debate. moved to lay the question of consideration on the ta-ble, which was decided in the affirmative by the fol-lowing vote—yeas 128, nays 75.

lowing vote—yeas 128, nays 75.

Mississippi Election.—The contest in the House of Representatives on this question is ended. Prentiss and Word have lost their seats. The election has been sent back to the people of Mississippi. On taking the question on Monday last week, the vote was 117 to 117, and the Speaker gave the casting vote against the candidates. Mr. Prentiss announced his determination not to submit to the decision, but to appeal to the next Congress, if he should live so long.

The Sub-Treasyna Bill.—The Richwood Femin The Sub-Treasury Bill .- The Richmond Enquir-

The Sub-Treasury But.—The Kielingon Language or of the 8th inst. says.—
A correspondent at Washington writes us, on the 5th instant, that the Bill is still before the Senate—its our instant, that the Bill is still before the Senate—its obnoxious stock jobbing section has been stricken out—and that he cannot divine what other modifications it is destined to undergo—but that he is "strongly inclined to think, there is no modification preserving its essential features, that will its essential features, that will make it acceptable to the Senate," and that he is "sure it is destined to a decisive defeat in the H. of R.—That the objections to this bill, both in reference to its political and com-mercial bearings are irresistible."

It is said that the longer the Sub-Treasury bill is submitted to investigation in Congress the less is the probability of its being adopted. So strong is the belief in New York that it cannot become a law that stocks have risen considerably.

Appointments.-Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Penn-Appointments.—Henry A. Münienberg, of Fennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Austria. John Randolph Clay, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of Legatton. Enos T. Throop, of New York to be Charge d'Affairs of the United States near His Majesty the King of the King-

From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to public defaulters, we learn that the amount due from Receivers of Public Moneys, arising from the sales of Public lands alone, who were out of office on the 12th of October last, is \$1,050,700. From the remarks accompanying the Report, it appears that but a small portion of this amount will ever

e recovered.

Massachusetts Legislature.—The committees of Mussachusetts Legislature.—The committees of the Legislature appointed to examine the affairs of the Commonwealth and Kilby Banks, on Tuesday, reported in the Senate, both embracing a statement of facts in detail, and both recommending that their officers should be summoned to show cause why their respective charters shall not be declared forfeited.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for establishing the board of Bank Commissioners was amended and passed, by a vote of 274 to 110.

and nothing but plan, stern messay will ever justificate and an analog but plan, stern messay will ever justificate way. All other war are a tissue of robbery & norther way. All other war are tissue of robbery & norther way. All other war are a tissue of robbery & norther way. All other war are a tissue of robbery & norther way. The content of the state of the state

elder brother had placed it, to defend it from the

Sudden and Melancholy Divorce.-Mr. Wim B. Saunders, a young man of 22, was killed near Bask-ing-ridge, New Jersey, on Thursday morning last, by the kick of a horse. He was married the day pre-

Never Despair .- A child, a day or two since, at Neer Despair.—A child, a day or two since, at Columbia, Penn. fell into the Susquehannah, and was taken out for dead, having all the appearance of a corpse. By rolling it with warm blankets, rubbing with brandy, &c. it was completely reasscitated in about half an hour, having been half an hour in the

From the Hampshire Gazette Extra, Feb. 13. Disastrous Fire at Amherst .- It is our painful Disastrous Fire at Amherst.—It is our painful duty to record one of the most disastrous fires at Amherst, which probably has ever occurred in this part of the State. It took place on Sunday morning,—whole loss upwards of \$21,000! The spacious brick building, opposite the Amherst House, occupied as a Printing Office and Bookstore, by J. S. & C. Adams, a Druggist store, by Newton Fitch, a Saddler's shop, by Seth Nims, a Hat store, by Albert Smith, and a Tailor's shop, by L. Merrick, is a heap of desolation; also, the Store adjoining, on the east, occupied by Mr. Holland, and A. Dickinson's Hotel, together with the dwelling house, barn, &c. occupied by Mr. Simmons, are entirely destroyed. The fire was discovered about five o'clock, and before the alarm was generally given, it had so far spread, that it could not be subdued; especially as the town was deficient of a fire engine.

Messrs. J. S. & C. Adams's loss is not less that Messrs. J. S. & C. Adams's loss is not less than \$4,000; 2 insured at the Springfield Insurance Co. Their stock of Books was mostly saved. Their books also insured at the Springfield office for \$1000. Mr Fitch lost his entire stock of goods, valued at \$3,600; of which about \$500 were on commission; \$1200 insured at the Springfield office. Mr. Nims, about \$550: no insurance.

\$350; no insurance.

Mr. Smith's loss about \$500—no insurance.

Mr. Merrick, with a small loss—about \$100.

Lucius Boltwood, Esq. whose office was in the brick building, lost his library, papers and furniture. valued at \$600. No insurance. He had also, the books and papers of Amherst College, and other pa-pers, evidences of value to the amount of about \$100,000, in an iron safe. They were so far preserved as that they may be read, though much burnt. They would have been entirely destryed, had not water been constantly thrown upon the safe, after it fell into the cellar, till it was drawn out.

Osmyn Baker, Esq. who had an office in the same

building, lost about \$300, mostly in household furni-ture. Insured at the Humpshire Mutual office, \$450. Mr. S. Holland lost about \$2,000. Insured at the Springfield office for \$3,500. Mr. A. Dickinson saved most of his freeiture.

occupi d by Mr. Holland. His whole loss is \$3,500; insurance \$1,800 by the Franklin Mutual Co. and insurance \$1,500 by the Franklin Mutual Co. and \$1,300 by the Springfield Co. Mr. Simmons lost a part of his furniture—valued at \$300. The brick edifice and dwelling, occupied by him, were owned by Mr. Martin Thayer, of Philadelphia—valued at about \$5,000. Probably insured.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The Communication ralling the attention of Ministers to the Annual Concert of Prayer for Colleges is received. We have published severa rticles lately with reference to that subject, and give snot articles lately with reference to that subject, and give another et this week. We trust Ministers have not forgotten it—and that the Churches generally intend to observe a day which has been, and may again be blessed for the good of those who pray, and those who are the objects of prayer.—"Obituary Notice of M. E. J." teing anonymous, is inadmissible.

### NOTICES.

TEACHERS WANTED—In the hope, that this will mee be eye of some few who will be gladly willing to expres-ber sympathy for our colored population, in the Good 8s martian way prescribed in 1 John, 3, 15—motice is here giv

The Executive Committee of American Doctrinal Tr. Society, will neet on Wednesday, 21st Inst. at 10 o'clock, M. at the Depository. JONAS PERKINS, Rec. Sec y Braintee, Feb. 14, 1858.

### CARDS.

CARDS.

The Subscriber tenders his thanks to those Gentlemen of his church and congregation, who have contributed Ten Dollars, to constitute him a member for life of the Massachusetts abboth School Society. May the God of the Subshirth arceptheir offering, and bestow on them the blessing, which are the portion of those who love his hely institutions.

\*\*Additablero\*\*, Feb. 5, 1838.\*\* J. W. Putnam.\*

Mr. Willis Dear Sir, —Permit me, through the Record of the grant of the proportion of Fifty Lod der, gratefully to neknowledge the appropriation of Fifty Lod of the grant of the property of the subscript of the subs

Member of the American Hourd of Commissioners for Fo in Missions; also the reception of two certificates, certifi in Missions; also the reception of two certificates, certifi that I have been made a member for life of the Massachi ts Missionary Society, and of the American Tract Society virtue of a donation of Thirty Bollars to the former, as early to the latter, from an individual member of my social May thus liberal and endeared friend, and all who have ally remembered me in their contributions for the universal and the member of the great of the great of the great of the great of the gospel, receive an hundred fold reward in the rich, and in the world to come eternal life. Wenham, Feb. 8, 1838.

In this city, Mr. James M. Ford, to Miss Elizabeth A. Kings-bury—Rev. Cyrus A. Bartol, to Miss Elizabeth Howard—Mr., Charles Arnold, to Miss Dorcas Ann Simpson—Mr. Charles Steward, to Miss Elecy Ann Albree, of Wiscasset—Mr. James Bartlett, Jr. to Miss Elene M. daughter of Mr. John Rice— Mr. Geo. W. Stedman, of this city, to Miss Mary Stephens, of Waterbore's Me.

Mr. Geo. W. Stedman, of this city, to Miss Mary Stephens, Waterboro', Me.
In Chatham, by Rev. Mr. Rogers, Rev. Daniel M. Lord, th s city, to Miss Edx Ann, eldest daughter of I. Hardy, Ess In Swanton, Vt. Mr. Cotton C. Bradbury, of Quincy, the Providence, Mr. William. Miss Harriet R. Bowers.
In Providence, Mr. William K. Scarlet, of this city, to Miss Sarah Arnold.

a this city, Mrs. Elizabeth Oliver, aged 78—Mr. James L.
ittin, of the Senior Class of Brown University, 22—Mrs.
ry Morse, 88, formerly of Newburycort—Mr. Ephraim
shy, Jr. 45—Mrs. Ann Maria Annin, 41—Mr. Nath' Neal,
nerly of Portsmouth, N. H. 52—On Sunday, Mr. Abraham
e, 62—Mr. John Fowler, 49.
a Dorchester, of consumption, Mrs. Eunice, wife of Mr.
n. M. Blackwan, 36.

Nathaniel Tucker, Esq. 69.

Wm. M. Blackman, 36.
At Milton, on Saturday evening, Nathaniel Tucker, Esq. 69.
In Medway, Luther Metcalf, Esq. 81.
In Wrenthan, of scarlet fever, Jan. 11th, Emily Caroline, 8—24th, Albert Augustus, 3—and Feb. 1st, Silas Harrison, 1e years—only children of Silas P. and Caroline Faber. Lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their deaths scarce divided.
In Northborough, Stephen Williams, Esq. 66.
In Millbury, Capt. Reuben Barton, 89.
In Andover, N. H. 1st inst. Jonathan Ware, Esq. of Pomfret. Vc. 70.
He was born in Wrentham, Mass., and was a graduate of Harvard University.
In Sullivan, N. H. Miss Harriet N. daughter of Mr. David Boynton, 14.—In Dublin, N. H. Capt. Joseph Gowing, 69.
In Stoddard, N. B. Mr. Asaph Reed, 47—he perished on hisway home from the tavern, being intoxicated. He was once a respectable, industrious and enterprising young man.

PARAGRAPH BIBLE;

CONTAINING the Old and Now Testaments, translated out of the Original Tongues, and with the former translations diligently conspared and revised. The text of the common translation is arranged paragraphs, such as tessue requires: the divisions of campters and verses being the common translation in the strength of the paragraphs, such as tessue requires: the divisions of campters and verses being the common translation in the strength of the paragraphs, such as the paragraphs and the paragraphs and the paragraphs are the paragraphs. The paragraphs are the paragraphs and the paragraphs are the paragraphs and the paragraphs are the paragraphs.

UST Published by the Mass. S. S. Sciett, (Defository, No. 13, Commilled)
The Scare Goat; being a simple exhibition of some of the leading doctrines of the Bible. Illustrated by Jewish ceremonies; in Conversations between fittle Mary and her Mother, By the author of "The Brazen Scipent." Hisstrated by 8 uts-price 12 cts.

The Phagues of Egypt; a Conversation between little
Mary and her Mother. By the author of "The Brazen Ser-Mary and her Mother. By the author of "The Frazen Ser-pent." Illustrated by 4 cuits—15 cts. Christ our Plassover; a Conversation between Mary and her Mother; being the second part of the Plagues of Egypt. By the author of "The Brazen Serpent." Price 16 cts. Feb. 16.
C. C. DEAN, Depositary.

Feb. 16. C. C. DEAN, Depositary.

LETTER TO A SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHER from a
Superintendent. Price 49 A Superintendent, Price 42 cents per doz. \$3,00 per hundred. Just Published and for Sale by WHIPPLE AND DAMRELL, No. 9 Cornhill. Feb. 16.

### MINISTER'S LIBRARY.

THE books from the library of a clergyman lately deceased, are for safe low, for the benefit of the Widow, at WITPPLE & DANKELLS, No. 9 Corntill.

Among them are the works of Mosheim, Rosenmuntler, Kuinock, Robinson, Stuart, Jahn, Marsh, Robinson, Saurin, Butler, Burke, Brown, Lowth, Payson, &c. &c. Feb. 16.

### The Harbinger of the Millenium.

The Harbinger of the Millenium.

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e Flower Garden. Winter.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

Guilford, Jan. 11, 1838. DEAR Sin,—I regret myself and children have not this, become more intlinately acquainted with estric a Companion for youth, as well as age. Man tiful extract (by way of other papers) calls forth the tear, and smile from my little ones, and prepares th a cordial reception. Please introduce this pleasant ion, and you will gratify a friend and mother.

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this country or in England."

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Mr. Charles K. Villaway, Master of the Public Latin School, Boston. Your new Latin Grammar appears to me much better

Your new Latin Grammar appears to me much neuer mitted to the use of students than any other grammar I am acquainted with.—Prof. Wim. M. Holland, Washington College, Hartford, Conn. Your Grammar seems to me much better adapted to the present condition and wants of our scheels than any one with which I am acquainted, and to supply that which has long been wanted, a good Latin Grammar for com-mon use.—Mr. F. Gardner, one of the Masters of the Boston Latin School.

### Poetry.

From the Co PARTING.

Not of the boisterous sea,—
Not of the tempest's power—
Not of the long and weary way
Speak at this sacred hour! Not of the Pirate's steel,— God of the traveller, hear! And from our parting cup of love Wring out these dregs of fear!

Art Thou a God at Home,
Where the bright fireside smilesAnd not abroad—upon the wave
'Mid danger's darkest wiles? What though the eyes so dear To distant regions turn, Their tender language in our hearts Like vestal fire shall burn; What though the voice belov'd, Respond not to our pain,— We'll shut its music in the soul

Farewell!-we're travellers all, With one blest goal in view;— ne rest, one everlasting home;— Sweet friends!—a sweet adieu!

L. H. S THE POLAR STAR

Polar Star of life's dark sea!
All unknowing how to steer,
Saviour, I would look to Thee; O'er the water waste appear; Let no cloud obscure thy light; Make my onward pathway bright. Let no cloud obscure thy O'er the rolling billows shine; Faith to Thee her eye will turn, Though the stormy night be mine, If my Beacon I discern, If my Guiding Star appear, I shall quickly lose my fear. Though the foaming billows rise, I shall scarce their threatening see, If I turn me to the skies, If I fix my gaze on Thee; Guiding Star, oh, give Thy light! Lead me through the stormy night!

### Travels.

From the New York Observer DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR .- No. 83.

"I laid me down and slept; I awaked; for the Lord sustained me." And is it a dream, or gorgeous and bloody vision of the night; or am I in this great city, the splendor and crimes of which have alternately vied with the sun and blackened the heavens; the city where all ex-tremes meet, and all contradictions coalesce; where the deadliest repulsions unite and the strongest affinities are driven asunder; where more problems have been propounded, bidding defiance to the highest moral and political calculus, than perhaps on any other spot in the world? Have I indeed slept in pence, where so many thousands of innocent victims have been dragged from their beds to prison, and to a merciless execution; where 10,000 Protestants were massacred in one day; where Louis XVI, and the almost adored Marie Antoinette perished under the guillotine; and where Hert, Couthon, Marat, Danton and Robespierre first howled around the carcasses of the unnumbered multitudes whom they had slain, and snuffed the tainted air, and then shared the same fate which they had so savagely inflicted upon all who seemed to stand in the way of their supremacy? Is this the Metropolis of a great and gallant nation, where, during the well named "Agony of Thirty-Six Hours," well named "Agony of Thirty-Six Hours," the prisons were converted into slaughter-houses, in which many ladies, especially those belonging to the court, were butchered, and among them "the princess de Lamballe, whose only crime seems to have been, her friendship for Marie Antoinette, and who was literally hewn to pieces and her head carried to the temple on a spear, the features yet beautiful in death, and the long fair curls of the hair floating around that accursed weapon!" Have I slept safely in the very crater of that volcano, which only a few years ago vomited forth such torrents of fire and blood, and scattered the "glittering fragments of the throne" all over Europe, and the deep rumbling of which still makes the hearts of men quake "with fear still makes the hearts of men quake " with fear

d on this side, the picture of the French Viewed on this side, the picture of the French Capital exhibits one vast and frighful den of incarnate fiends, revelling in human slaughter, drunk with blood, and in their infernal orgies, when other victims failed, thrusting one another down into the yawning gulf of anarchy, too deep and horrid for mortal hands ever to have dux. But let me not be so partial in my have dug. But let me not be so partial in my historical recollections, as to forget, that there is a gorgeous, if not a bright side to the same picture. What regal splendors, what dazzling coronations, what public rejoicings, what military triumphs, what fetes of Emperors, and Kings, and Princes, and Conquerors, and Nobles, has Paris witnessed;—and in the zenith

has since gone to join the mission of the American Board at Constantinople. It was through on of the Amerienabled to see and learn more of Paris, during the fortnight which I staid there, than I could have done in a whole month, under common

a small river, a hundred miles from the sea.

In the ordinary acceptation of the term, it has no commerce at all. A large number of clums sy flat bottomed wood-hoats, are the only water craft that you see, bedded in the mud and lying in the stream. Paris is a walled, though the first part fortified city. It is nearly circular, expenses the flat part of the stream of the stream. Paris is a walled, though the flat part of the fields and the flat part of the flat no commerce at all. A large number of clumsy flat bottomed wood-boats, are the only water craft that you see, bedded in the mud and
lying in the stream. Paris is a walled, though
not fortified city. It is nearly circular, extending about four miles and a half along the
banks of the Seine, east and west, and four
miles at right angles, north and south. The
walls are about fifteen feet high, and at the bottom four or five feet thick. They are about seventeen miles in circuit and have sixty gate ways, called barriers. Many of these barriers are very costly edifices, exhibiting various styles of architecture. "They were built by Calonne, under the direction of Ledoux, who seems to have taken great pleasure in varying their form and character. One represents an observatory, another a chapel—some have the appearance of rusticated buildings, and others of temples." During the revolution, they were frequently shut to favor the arrest of suspected appearance of rusticated buildings, and others of temples." During the revolution, they were frequently shut to favor the arrest of suspected persons; and so they were when the allied sovereigns approached the city with their victorious armies; but all in vain, for as soon as they gained the heights of Mont Matre, Paris lay entirely at their merey. And if they had been repulsed at that point, they could in a few hours, have made a hundred breaches in the walls with their artillery. The barriers are now occupied by custom-house officers, to collect duties and prevent smuggling. From whatever quarter you enter Paris, either in the dilligence, or a private carriage, an officer stops you long enough to satisfy himself that you intend no evasion of the laws. Nothing can pass, not even a basket of fruit, or a bottle of wine, or a dozen of eggs, without paying a

duty to the government. One of the conse-quences of this is, that on Sundays and holi-days, vast multitudes of the lower classes sally days, vast multitudes of the lower classes saily out of the city, to drink and carouse at a much cheaper rate than they could do within the walls.

Mont Matre rises abruptly, just without the barriers, on the north side of the city, to the

height of several hundred feet. It is of a gyp-sum formation, hence called Plaster of Paris, immense quantities of which have been dug out and carried away. The most prominent objects on this remarkable elevation, in the midst of a great plain, are some half a dozen wind-mills, and which are the first objects that meet the eye of the traveller, as he approaches the French Capital. There are very few other the French Capital. There are very few other buildings, and those few are of a very ordinary description. Were there such a commanding eminence in the immediate vicinity of London, or one of our own large cities, it would long since have been crowned with magnificent buildings and gardens. But to every Parisian, the city is his paradise—his world, and nothing would tempt him to live any where without the barriers, so long as he can find a garret to occupy within. And this leads me to remark, that Paris has no charming rural suburbs, like most other great cities. There are no villas and country seats to remind you that you are approaching it, till its domes and towers begin to appear. to appear.

to appear.

Standing upon the top of Mont Matre, with your face to the north, you have before you a beautiful and highly cultivated champaign, stretching away many a mile, till it meets the horizon. It is the country, and nothing else, over which your eye ranges with that pure de-light, which is peculiar to rural scenery, when the skies are bright, and the summer is in its glory. But you have only to face about, and there lies Paris at your feet, with its 750,000 inhabitants, and all its magnificent public buildings, scattered over a wilderness of private dwellings. On your left, at the eastern extremdweinings. On your left, at the eastern extremity, is the principal cemetery Pere La chaise, planted with yews and other evergreens, and here and there giving you a glimpse of its monumental pride, amid the dark and weeping foliage. On your right, upon the great western Neuilly avenue rises the triumphal arch of Napoleon, its unique and simple, but highly poleon, in its unique and simple, but highly imposing architectural grandeur. Directly be-fore you are the Boulevards, stretching from the Madeline church on the west, to the site of the old Bastile on the east, and forming one of the old Bastile on the east, and forming one of the most charming city promenades in Europe. A little beyond is the Bourse, then the Palais Royal and the Louvre, the Palais des Tuilleries and the Place du Carousel. A little to the right and somewhat nearer, is Napoleon's column, in the Place Vendome, directly opposite to the garden of the Tuilleries. Extending your view grows the river vances the Char posite to the garden of the Tuilleries. Extending your view across the river, you see the Chamber of Deputies, the Palace of the Bourbons, the Hospital of the Invalids, the Pantheon, the Champ de Mars, and beyond all these, charming meadows and cultivated fields, like those which lie on the north and east of the city. I ascended Mont Matre but once, owing to the shortness of my stay; but I am sure, that were I to speud mouths in Paris, I should visit it often, to feast my eyes uponthe gorgeous pano-

From the towers of Notre Dame you have a nearer and more distinct view of the city, though not so comprehensive. The palaces, the domes, the churches, the wine vaults, the river, the bridges, the quays—all these and many other objects rivet your attention, till you can look no longer, and richly reward you you can look no longer, and richly reward you for your toil in the ascent. Turning your face to the West, the view is charming in the highest degree. From the centre of the city to the triumphal arch already mentioned, it is like one immense park, chiefly covered with trees, as if you were looking out from some high tower, a hundred miles in the country. With the exception of the Louvre and the Tuilleries, generally a hailding is to be seen for the discovered. scarcely a building is to be seen for the dis-tance of three nules. The first open square is that of the Louvre itself, from which you pass directly into the Carousel, which is wuch

directly into the Carousel, which is vuich larger; then into the magnificent garden of the Tuilleries, which opens into the Place de la Concorde, beyond which are the Elysian fields and other beautiful pleasure grounds.

The quays of Paris are much finer than those of London. They are built of hewn stone, about fifteen feet high, are very wide, and extend the whole length of the city on both sides of the Saine. of the Seine. A great many of the noblest pub-lic and private edifices line these broad quays, and look out upon the river. There are no less than fifteen bridges in

Paris, and some of them are among the finest I ever saw. Several of them are of cast iron, exever saw. Several of them are of cast fron, exhibiting various and to me novel styles of architecture. The Pont Neuf'a little cast of the Louvre, is the longest and most expensive. The Pont de la Concorde, in front of the Chamber of Deputies, is adorned with a number of colossal statues of the great men of France, such as Conde, Turenne and Vauban. The Pont Jena was built by Napoleon. It is mite in the lower part of the city directly opquite in the lower part of the city, directly op-posite to the field of Mars, and is a fine struc-ture. But the most costly of all the bridges in Paris, I believe, is the *Pont Royal*, opposite to the palace of the Tuillarias.

or ancient city, are, with the exception of the Rue de Rovoli, and one or two others, extreme-ly narrow, crooked and dirty. While the po-lice maintains a sort of ubiquity, even in a time of profound and universal peace, which almost his kind and unremitting attentions, that I was enabled to see and learn more of Paris, during the fortnight which I staid there, than I could cannot walk twenty rods in any direction, without having your senses most grievously offendhave done in a whole month, under common auspices. But before I attempt particularly to describe any of the objects which most strongly arrested my attention and excited my admiration, let us take a bird's eye view of the city.

The points from which I saw it to the best advantage, were Mont Matre Pere La chaise, and the towers of Notre Dame. It is remarkable, that so large a city, the capital of a great when the back of the world! What an enigma is the French character!

bourg, the Elysian Fields and the Garden of Plants. Wherever you find an open square in London, it is a beautiful grass-plot with grav-elled walks, and adorned with trees and shrubbery and flowers. But in Paris, it is either a paved quadrangle, like the Place Vendome, or an open space of ground, trodden as hard as ten thousand feet can make it, and without a single shrub or spire of grass to soften the light and relieve the eye. Yours sincerely.

### Miscellany.

INDIAN COMMENTARY.

Cast thy Bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after place fit to retire in, to consider seriously ho the case stands between God and his own sou

river, found a tree and made him one. he got it done he could not get it to the river.

Accordingly he went to a man and offered him all the money he had if he would go and draw it to the river for him. The man observed, he would go. After getting it to the river, Indian offer to pay him. No, said the man; Don't you recollect so long ago helping a man up the you recollect so long ago helping a man up the hill by your house. Yes. Well I am the man the by your house. Ies. Well I all the ma there, take your canoe and go home. So find it after many days."—Rel. Messenger.

PEACE LECTURES AT THE ODEON. The Rev. Mr. Stebbens delivered on Monday evening, the second lecture of the course on the contrast between War and Chris

I. In the sentiments they cherish.

II. In the principles of moral obligation which they establish.

III. In the standards of true greatness which

they set up.

I. Christ teaches us to love our enemies: 1. Christ teaches us to love our enemies; a rule prominent in all his instructions, and fully exemplified in his own conduct through life. The gospel requires us to love all, enemies as well as friends; and none so low, or so hostile as not to demand our love. The greater the enmity, the more intense the love requisite on Christian principles to overcome it. This rule is universal; and no circumstances can absolve us from the obligation to obey it.

But what are the statutes of war? They require us, not to love our enemies, but to hate them; not to bless, but to curse them; not

them; not to bless, but to curse them; not to

quire us, not to love our enemies, but to hate them; not to bless, but to curse them; not to forgive them, but to take vengeance upon them; not to do them good, but to inflict upon them all the evil in our power. What principle governs, what motive actuates the warrior? His aims, his principles, his spirit, all are opposed to the great law of love laid down in the sermon on the Mount.

11. Contrast the principles of moral obligation established by the gospel with those of war. The gospel bids us do good to them that hate us, and pray for them that despitefully use us, and persecute us. It forbids our returning evil for evil, and requires us to overcome evil with good, and to prevent contention by showing a peaceful aspect and spirit. Love is more efficacious than vengeance. The little daughter of Dr. Doddridge, so amiable as to be a favorite with all, was one day asked, why every body loved her so well. She replied, with childish simplicity, "I don't know, father, unless it is because I love every body." A reply illustrating the spirit and efficacy of that principle of the gospel which requires us to do good, only good, as the best means of overceming our enemies; and it would be a palpable contradiction to say, that war is not doing evil instead of good. The contrariety of war in this respect to the gospel war is not doing evil instead of good. The contrariety of war in this respect to the gospel was illustrated at considerable length, and with much force, showing that love, forgiveness beneficence, are necessarily excluded from the whole war system, and their place supplied by hatred, malevolence and revenge. 111. The lecturer next contrasted the stand-

ards of true greatness set up by the gospel, with those of war. This contrast, which we cannot give in detail, was clear and bold, vivid, and striking, designed to illustrate the atter in-compatibility of war in all its forms with a re-ligion of universal peace, love and beneficence. The lecturer related two anecdotes, to show

The lecturer related two anecdotes, to show from what paltry motives the bloodiest wars often spring. Henry VIII. wishing from the basest reasons to procure a divorce from his queen, involved Europe in war for an age. Charles II. published to the world, as reasons for his war with the Dutch, the charges that for his war with the Dutch, the charges that their fleet had refused to strike sail to an English yacht, and that a picture of their favorite soldier, DeWitt, had been exhibited in the town house of Dort to the dishonor of England! The lecture was closed by a beautiful con-trast between the effects of peace and of war,

by a glance at some of the causes which still keep alive the war system under the light of the gospel; by a vivid view of the superior influence of truth over brute force, as seen in the history of Luther and his warring contemporaries, and by an exquisite extract from Gov.

Everett, describing the simple instruments employed, and the mighty results produced, by that great reference. employed, and the that great reformer.

### INCIDENTS

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE INFLUENCE OF UNIVER-An interesting and intelligent young ma ome years since, gave decisive evidence of change of heart, and made a profession of reli-gion. The church had strong hopes of his use-fulness, and the firmest confidence in his piety, but, for some time past, they have been much Kings, and Princes, and Conquerors, and Nobles, has Paris witnessed;—and in the zenith of Napoleon's glory, what a mart was it for thrones and sceptres and diadems!

Such were some of the reflections with which I rose, the morning after my arrival. I sallied out to see the city, in company with my young friend and former pupil, the Rev. H. Homes, who had been some months in Paris, and the nract connected in his perty, but, for some time past, they have been much ture. But the most costly of all the bridges in Paris, I believe, is the Post Royal, opposite to the place of the Tuilleries.

The streets of Paris, within the boulevards, or ancient city, are, with the exception of the Rue de Rovoli, and one or two others, extremely narrow, crooked and dirty. While the postion of the Rue de Rovoli, and one or two others, extremely narrow, crooked and dirty. While the postion of the Rue de Rovoli, and one or two others, extremely narrow, crooked and dirty. While the postion of the Rue de Rovoli, and one or two others, extremely narrow, crooked and dirty. While the postion of the Rue de Rovoli, and one or two others, extremely narrow, crooked and dirty. While the postion of the Rue de Rovoli, and one or two others, extremely narrow, crooked and dirty. While the postion of the Rue de Rovoli, and one or two others, extremely not the proposal and the nract connected in his perty, but, for some time past, they have been much ture. But the most continues, and the frances connected in his perty, but, for some time past, they have been much ture. But the most continues, and the frances connected in his post, they have been much ture. But the most same time frances connected in his post, they have been much ture. But the most continues, and the frances connected in his past, they have been much ture. But the most same ture. The post ture is a fine france for the city, for some time past, they have been much ture. and his own duty. And the singular proposal which he made to his Universalist friends, and the result, brought him to doubt more than ever the practical tendency of their sentiments. As some of them worked in the same shop, he one day asked them, "Why don't you pray—why don't you have a prayer meeting? If I am going to be a Universalist, I am going to am going to be a Universalist, I am going to have a prayer meeting." They found he was in good earnest. A Universalist prayer meeting! When and where was it ever established? The proposal was not seconded. He did not succeed. Reflection, and the merciful interposition of God, seemed to humble him, and brought him back to the prayer meeting and the communion of the church.

[Report of Canada Home Miss. Society.]

RETIREMENT AND PRAYER. By retirement, I do not mean absconding, or hiding one's self in a corner, in the country, or in a wilderness; but retiring in our own houses let the place we live in he ever so populous To be sure, we love chambers to be private in; and as the rich may make their best rooms a desert for this work, so the poorest may con-vert any corner in their houses into a place fit for this exercise. It is not the neatness of a closet that cleanseth a soul from filthiness, nor the curiosity and convenience of a drawing room that fits the heart for him that made it; but as Christ made sometimes a mountain sometimes a ship, sometimes a cross, his pul pit, so a man may make a meadow, a field, wood, a garret; any corner of his house

seek for salvation:—" Depart from the high-way, and transplant thyself in some enclosed ground, for it is hard for a tree that stands by the way side to keep its fruit till it be ripe." And what St. Bazel saith of a solitary life, may in a great measure be applied to such retirement.—
"It is the school where men are taught celestial doctrines; divine arts and scien tial doctrines; divine arts and science are in-fused by nothing so soon as by this discipline. This is a garden of delights, where virtues, like glittering flowers, send forth their grate-ful odours. Here grows the red rose, fervent charity, here rises the milk-white lily, Chasti-ty; here the myrtle of mortification is seen, and the frankincense of prayer is here to be found."

BEWARE OF SIN.

I was much affected with the language of a venerable minister of the gospel, which I lately met with; he says, "Though I have lately met with; he says, "Though I have had some degree of experimental acquaintance with Jesus Christ for almost forty years; though I have borne the ministerial character upwards of twenty-five years; though I have been, perhaps, of some little use in the church of God, and though I have had a greater share of esteem among religious people than I had any reason to expect: yet after all, it is possible for me, in one single hour of temptation, to liast my character, to ruin my public useful.

ble for me, in one single hour of temptation, to blast my character, to ruin my public usefulness, and to render my warmest Christian friends ashamed of owning me. Hold thou me up, O Lord, and I shall be safe."

I often meet with circumstances which prove the truth of these remarks.

The other day I was in company, and I named the departure of a person who was well known, and esteemed on account of the consistency and general excellence of her conduct. An aged friend who was present, remarked, that it was a painful reflection, that more than fifty years since, in a single instance, she had acted with indiscretion; otherwise her character would have been uniformly good.

Thus one fault was remembered for half a

Thus one fault was remembered for century, and brought forward a blemish on an individual, who, for that long period, had main-tained a very honorable Christian profession.

How should we watch and pray against the least sin! One sin leads to another, and as one millstone, tied round a man, would certainly drown him, if he were thrown into the sea, so one sin loved and practised, will drown a

### GEMS FOR CHRISTIAN MINISTERS.

NO. XVI. Selected for the Boxton Recorder.

If I want a man to fly, I must contrive to find him wings; if I would successfully enforce moral duties, I must advance evangelical motives.—J. Newton.

Never did any minister repent of his labor in

Never did any minister repent of his labor in catechising.— Dr. C. Mather.

East and west, north and south, are all indifferent to me, provided I have an opportunity of advancing the glory of our Lord.— Xavier.

To preach the gospel properly, is to handle every subject of discourse, so as to keep Christ continuals, in the view of the beavers. every subject of discourse, So be accessed continually in the view of the hearers.

[Dr. Owen.

Be calm in general, in order to be vehement when the proper juncture shallarrive.—Reybaz.

Discourses containing little that awakens
drowsy attention, little that enforces plainly and home what men must do to be leave them as unreformed as ever, and only bull them in a fatal security.—Abp. Secker. A minister's acceptance and usefulness de

pends as much on his conduct as on his talents My brethren, a pastor who does not pray, who does not love prayer, does not belong to that church which prays without ceasing.

True eloquence is the art of placing truth

True eloquence is the art of placing truth in the most advantageous light for conviction and persuasion.—Blair.

To be excessively heated, when the subject admits only of moderate warmth, is a kind of madness out of season.—Gisbert.

Discouragements, properly sustained and carefully improved, will become the most fruitful sources of eventual encouragement in the Christian ministry, and love to our work bears us on in the midst of, and above all our diffusions. us on in the midst of, and above all our difficulties .- Bridges.

### ELOCUTION.

NSTRUCTION in ELOCUTION given to Classes
Schools, to Private Classes, to Families, and to Indivi
uals.
WILLIAM RUSSELL.

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Hoston, Feb. 2, 1838.

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"" Mr. R. may be found daily, in the forenoon, at Chaun
"" Mr. R. may be found daily, in the forenoon, at Chaun

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